Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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NORTHERN PACIFIC IS STILL A MYSTERY.

FRIGHTFUL DAY ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

Who Holds the Corner on the Stock? Is the Question Which Goes Unanswered--The Conjectures Are Many, but Nothing Definite Is Known by Those on the Outside.

It Opens Slightly Below Wednesday's Quotations and by Big Bounds Reaches One Thousand at 11:30 O'clock--Other Stocks Suffer a Heavy Slump--The Result Is a Panic.

New York, May 9.—Panic reigned in the stock market today. The top-heavy structure, rigged by weeks of speculation, toppled over like a house of cards, wiping out the paper profits of thousands.

Scenes on the exchange were wild in the extreme, brokers fighting and tearing about like mad in an endeavor to make the best bargain possible for their customers, who plied them with orders to sell.

Northern Pacific, the despised Nipper stock of a few years ago, was largely responsible for the collapse of the stocks. In 1895 it was selling at 2½; today cash sales were made at 1,000, an advance during the morning of 830 per cent. A fight between big financial interests made it possible to corner the stock. This was done and in the squeezing process a top-heavy market collapsed as a result.

The Day's Trading.

New York, May 9.—Brokers, speculators, clerks, messengers and others who make up the daily life in Wall street, came early to their office this morning. A crucial day was expected. That nervousness that haunts a man when momentous events are impending and drives him ahead of time to the place where "things will happen" impelled all Wall street men to come down town to the scene of battle early.

The day was gray and dreary and reflected in a measure the feeling of many a man in the street, who had been squeezed in the Northern Pacific corner or caught in yesterday's panic. A heavy driving rain added to the discomfort. Early talk in the street was largely regarding what has been dubbed the "Northern Pacific mystery."

"Who's got it?" and "Why," were the conundrums anxious speculators propounded. The best opinion in the street, despite semi-official denials, is that the Harriman-Gould-Rockefeller crowd, on the one side, and the Morgan-Hill-Vanderbilt interests on the other, have locked horns. The Harriman interests believed the projected Burlington deal was a menace to Union Pacific, and went to work and bought Northern Pacific wherever it could be found and at any price. By getting control of Northern Pacific they could block the objectionable deal.

A sharp trader, believed by many to be James R. Keene, also bought heavily and helped to clean up the floating stock.

In this way it is explained, the corner was brought about. The Harriman and Morgan-Hill interests are holding onto their stock so they can count noses next meeting day, and see who has control.

This gives the man or men in the corner free rein to squeeze the shorts. This has been done, but the after effect that follows all corners—slump and panic—seem already to have set in.

The Waldorf-Astoria was thronged with Wall street men last night. The Northern Pacific mystery was the chief topic. There was talk of conferences between the warring interests, and at a late hour it was said an agreement was all but reached. This has not yet been confirmed, but it is evident to well informed financial men that the "Community of Interests" will get a rough shaking unless the trouble is speedily patched up.

First London prices came over the ticker at 9 o'clock and the anxious ones smiled. Later a London special said that the market for American railway shares was rallying wildly with St. Paul up five points from the New York closing figure and steel common and other Americans up from fractions to two per cent.

When the rap, rap, rap of the chairman announced the opening of the market, the 700 brokers stood hesitatingly around the active posts waiting to see how the leaders sized up the market. The first stock offered for sale was steel common. Five hundred shares were sold at 46 flat, a decline over last night of three points.

The usual rush was missing for the first five minutes. Stocks came out slowly and cautiously. Amalgamated copper, the second stock offered, opened steady at 115. Following sales showed a good deal of irregularity.

Northern Pacific opened with a splurge. The first sale was at 170, a gain of ten points and then the stock ran up speedily to 190. Here is the way it came over the tape: Northern Pacific 500, 170; 200, 175; 300, 180; 200, 170; 200, 180; 200, 170; 300, 190.

On small sales the stock ran back quickly to 163, and then recovered five points.

Union Pacific was a weak feature. It opened from 113 to 108, showing a net loss of eight per cent.

In the first fifteen minutes of trading the stock responded to the better feeling and recovered four points.

St. Paul and Burlington opened strong, the former at an advance of one-half per cent. Burlington was over a point better than yesterday's close. Missouri Pacific showed decided weakness at the start, opening up two points lower, and quickly falling three per cent. further.

That the corner in Northern Pacific is still a lively fact was soon evidenced. The stock at 1:20 a. m. was quoted at 219. Fluctuations in the first half hour were wide and violent, due to a flood of selling orders. There was some good buying at the low level.

At 10:30 Northern Pacific touched 225. The very next quotation showed a drop of twenty points to 205.

At 10:45 a. m. cash sales of Northern Pacific were made at 360, a gain of 140 points over the evening.

The general market is nervous, weaker and highly excited.

The demoralization apparent yesterday afternoon was less pronounced in the early trading. It was predicted the Burlington deal would go through all right, and this was a source of encouragement to traders.

By 11 o'clock Northern Pacific was selling at 400 cash and 320 regular way. The men in the corner appeared to be putting on the screws tighter than ever. The short interests in the stock had to dance to the music of the pipers.

As the squeeze continued the market became panicky and seemed to go to pieces on everything, but the cornered stock. A few minutes after 11 o'clock Northern Pacific sold for 65 cash and 550 regular, showing a gain of 380 points in the regular price, a rise without precedent in the stock market.

The panic of Northern Pacific shorts extended to holders all through the list and prices came tumbling down.

Some of the declines show a loss from yesterday as follows: St. Paul, 9½; Amalgamated Copper, 5; Atchison, 5½; Erie, 2¾; L. and N. 3½; Manhattan, 4; New York Central, 5; Union Pacific, 7½; R. I., 5½; steel common, 4; steel preferred, 5½; W. U., 3, and Missouri Pacific, 7½.

At 11:05 a cash sale of 300 shares of Northern Pacific was made at seven hundred, showing how some poor short was paying at an awful cost.

Union Pacific, about this time, fell with a thud from 107 to 85, a loss of 21 points. A slight rally to 88 followed. Missouri Pacific is also panicky, and has dropped to 93. Atchison promptly followed by a decline of five points, falling to sixty.

Everything is panicky, barring Northern Pacific, and declines of from 5 to 10 per cent. are common. Extreme losses at 11:15 o'clock ranged to 25 and 28 points, the former in copper, and the latter in Union Pacific. Long stock at that hour was being thrown on the market in large quantities regardless of price or consequences.

At 11:25 Atchison sold at 45, showing a loss from last night of 32½ per cent.

No failures have been announced up to this hour.

Northern Pacific sold at 1,000 cash before 11:30, while other stocks were tumbling all along the line.

Steel preferred dropped eighteen points, almost as quickly as it takes to tell about it, just before noon. It fell to 70, a decline of 25½ per cent since yesterday's close.

At noon a healthy reaction took place all along the line. The gains were substantial, notably the steel shares, which gained 15 per cent. and over. There were many rallies of 5 per cent. and over from extreme low prices.

Bargain hunters were largely responsible for the rally and their presence with bundles of money to invest, was the feature of the noon hour.

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NO HELP FROM TREASURY.

Washington, May 9.—The stock market need not look for aid or comfort from Secretary of the Treasury Gage.

"It is not the policy of the treasury department to interfere in purely speculative movements" he explained this afternoon. "There is nothing which the department can do. The aim of the department is to so place its money as to encourage legitimate enterprise. If the price of money on the market has affected legitimate enterprises we do not know it."

The present movement in stocks, being of purely speculative character, will receive no attention from the secretary or the other officials of the department.

STANDARD OIL MAGNATE IS SUED FOR DAMAGES

E. C. Foote, an Express Agent, Alleges That Henry M. Flagler Has Alienated the Affections of Beautiful Mrs. Foote--He Figures Damages at One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

New York, May 9.—Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil company is defendant in a suit in the supreme court of the state of New York, the plaintiff being E. C. Foote, who demands $100,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of his wife, Helen. In the same court, Foote has brought suit for divorce from his wife. He names as co-respondents Henry M. Flagler, John H. Malden and J. O'Bannon.

Mrs. Foote married O'Bannon after obtaining a South Dakota divorce, the validity of which is now attacked. Malden, it is alleged, has long been an admirer of Mrs. Foote-O'Bannan.

The woman whose affections Flagler is alleged to have alienated from her husband, is about twenty-eight years old. Her beauty of face and figure cannot be denied. She has had a host of admirers, and her toilets have created a sensation in Paris and in London as often as in New York.

Foote is agent in an express office not far from New York. He has made the assertion that he is seeking nothing more than justice and vindication, and that it is understood that he has promised to devote to charity any sum that Mr. Flagler may be compelled to pay him.

VENEZUELAN REVOLT QUICKLY PUT DOWN

Gunboat and Troops Are Sent to the Scene of Disorder and the Uprising Is Quickly Quelled--President Castro Says He Will Uphold Venezuelan Courts with Force If Necessary.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 9.—A revolt broke out among the inhabitants of the state of Falcon at the capital, Coro, on May 4, headed by General Andrade. President Castro at once ordered the gunboat Miranda, stationed at Curacoa, to proceed to the scene of the trouble. Troops were also ordered out. The troops sent by Castro proved to be amply able to cope with the situation, and the revolution was effectually quelled within a day's time.

On the 15th instant, President Castro, at the head of 2,000 men, will go to oust the president of Colombia.

In an interview, President Castro reaffirms his determination that the asphalt question must be settled in the Venezuelan courts. He scouts the idea of arbitration.

The Bermudez company still maintains an armed force at its asphalt mines in the Orinoco district. This is considered by President Castro as unjustified, and in defiance of his authority. Once the Venezuelan courts decide the asphalt question, President Castro will maintain the decision, even at the cost of war.

THE CITY OF BOSTON SUFFERS A BIG FIRE

Boston, May 9.—For two hours this morning flames rioted through the big buildings just north of the Boston theater, on Washington street, causing fears for that famous old playhouse and for Keith's and the Adams House. The firemen saved the threatened structures. District Chief Hussey and a squad of firemen were hurt by being knocked down a flight of stairs.

A loss of $200,000 was inflicted upon the well known firms of J. G. Small & Company; P. F. Rooney & Company, and G. E. Plummer & Company, makers of ladies' garments; C. M. Litchfield, portrait artist; Hardy, photographer; Stanford & Sons, carpet manufacturers; People's Credit company; Strawbridge & Clothier, wholesale dry goods; White Dental parlors; L. W. Stick, George Tappan & Company and a score of manufacturers' agents.

THE ARGUMENT IS ON IN THE FOSTER CASE

Upper Sandusky, O., May 9.—The taking of testimony came to an abrupt end late yesterday afternoon. The defense finished up its alibi and rested. It had been thought that the state would call a large number of witnesses in rebuttal but only two or three were called and they only for a question or two apiece. Today was given over for arguments and summing up the evidence. The lawyers talked all day.

New York—John W. Gates denies that he lost heavily in the Northern Pacific squeeze yesterday.

A WEIGHT OF SORROW COMES TO MRS. PULLMAN

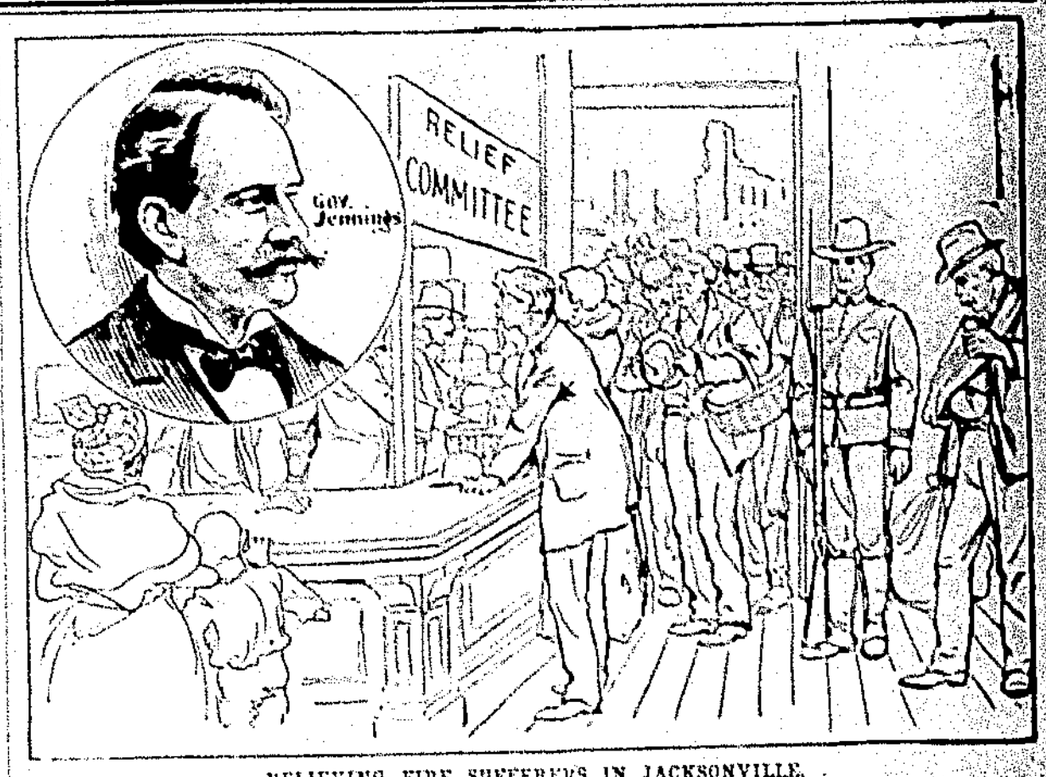
Chicago, May 9.—Fate has placed a heavy weight of sorrow and anxiety upon Mrs. George M. Pullman, widow of the palace car magnate. Summoned to the Pacific coast by a telegram to the effect that her daughter, Mrs. Francis Carolan, was lying critically ill in San Francisco, she had scarcely reached the end of her journey when a message from Chicago went speeding over the wires to her bearing the information that her other daughter, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of this city, had been suddenly stricken. Another dispatch, closely following, announced to Mrs. Pullman that her son, George M. Pullman, Jr., was lying ill at the Pullman home in this city.

Mrs. Pullman is aware of the fact that Mrs. Lowden is ill, but the fact that her daughter's condition is such as to excite alarm has been carefully kept from her.

OLYMPIAN GAMES AT CHICAGO IN 1904

Chicago, May 9.—President Harper of the University if Chicago announces that the Olympian games of 1904 will be held in Chicago and that in preparation for the contests $250,000 will be spent on Marshall field, the athletic ground.

Dr. Harper's statement that the much coveted games will come to Chicago followed gratifying assurances from the American representatives on international committee.



RELIEVING FIRE SUFFERERS IN JACKSONVILLE.

From many parts of the country prompt reply is being made to the appeal from fire ravaged Jacksonville. Tons of food supplies are now being distributed to the thousands of people left homeless by the flames. Ten military companies have been on duty as a safeguard against possible vandalism. Governor Jennings of Florida is taking personal charge of the relief work.

VICTIMS OF ANGRY FLAMES

Three Men Are Burned to Death and Several Persons Are Seriously Injured in a Fire Which Burns Out a Section of the City of Ottawa.

Fourteen Houses and Two Hotels Are Destroyed--Several Persons Have Narrow Escapes, Some of Them Jump from the Third Story.

Ottawa, Ont., May 9.—Three men were burned to death and several persons severely injured in a fire which started in Clarence street early this morning. The Roy Hotel, with several small tenement and boarding houses were burned to the ground. The dead are:

Ed Roy, St. Joseph's.
P. Leblanc, St. Joseph's.
James Maxwell, Point Levis.

The men had rooms in Mrs. Lecours' boarding house, 35 Clarence street.

Several persons had narrow escapes, some of them jumping from second and third story windows and were more or less injured.

The fire extended over a block. On Clarence street nine houses and one small hotel fell a prey to the flames, and on Murray street five dwellings and Roy and Sevigny's Hotel were destroyed.

The property loss will not be large, as the buildings were mostly of wood and small in size.

UNCLE RUS SAGE NOT SURPRISED

He Knew a Crash Would Come and Felt It His Duty To Give the Public Warning When He Did.

New York, May 9.—Russell Sage, the aged financier, was not startled by yesterday's drop in stocks. He had been prophesying it for some time.

"I am not a bit surprised," he said. "I knew a crash would come and I felt it my duty two weeks ago to warn the public. Frightful losses, running up into the millions, were suffered, but they are only a ripple on the surface of what will come if the men who engineered the recent boom in stocks do not come to their senses."

HOMELESS.

Stockholm, May 9.—The town Aamal in the western part of Sweden was almost totally destroyed by fire today. Over 1,000 persons have been left homeless.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL OPENS PARLIAMENT

Twelve Thousand Persons Present at Ceremony of Convening Parliament of New Australian Commonwealth--King Edward Sends a Message Wishing It Prosperity.

Melbourne, May 9.—The Duke of Cornwall and York opened the new parliament at noon today in the exhibition building. The ceremony was a most brilliant one. Twelve thousand persons were present, including many high in authority in the new commonwealth. The following cable from King Edward was read by the Duke:

"My thoughts are with you on this august occasion. I wish the commonwealth of Australia every happiness and prosperity."

The new commonwealth of Australia had its beginning in a bill introduced in the British house of commons by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, May 14, 1900. The object of this bill was that Australia should no longer be a collection of separate states, but "An indissoluble federal commonwealth" firmly united. The new commonwealth is governed by a constitution of 128 clauses, in many respects like that governing the United States.

FOREST FIRES RAGING DOING GREAT DAMAGE

At Many Points in State of Pennsylvania Bark, Timber and Oil Property Is Being Destroyed--It Is Hoped That a Repetition of Last Year's Havoc Will Be Averted by Rainfall.

Bradford, Pa., May 9.—Forest fires are creating havoc in the woods in the vicinity of this city and the lumber men and owners of oil property are threatened with serious losses. Fires started yesterday near Kinzua bridge, destroying bark, timber and oil property belonging to Smith & Baker. A large force of men has been sent out to fight the flames.

Forest fires are in progress at Bogar Run, about six miles from Bradford, and the lumber interests are suffering heavily.

Near Duke Center and Rixford, small oil hamlets near this place, derricks and oil property are being destroyed by the forest fires, but it is impossible to ascertain the details or extent of the loss at present.

The flames are increasing in scope of territory covered and will become a serious proposition unless rains intervene and prevent repetition of the havoc wrought last year by forest fires. Heavy smoke hangs over the city today as a result of the flames in the woods.

LEOPOLD MAY SELL CONGO FREE STATE

Brussels, May 9.—King Leopold is trying to renew arrangements for carrying the Congo debt of 25,000,000 francs, which falls due this year, in such a manner that the colony shall pass under his personal control and he shall have power to sell to France without consultation with the legislature. Dr. Von Koerber, the prime minister, is assisting the scheme. Herr Beernaert, an ex-minister, discovered what the king was up to, and wrote to the premier, informing him that he would stop the game. The ministerial council assembled and the matter was put to Leopold. The king declared he was personal owner of Congo, and that he would do what he pleased.

The Belgians are siding with Beernaert. Relations between the throne and the people are accordingly strained.

RECORD CASE.

Newport News, Va., May 9.—C. M. Garrett, who on Monday evening fell head first on a revolving saw, which cut through his skull and went two inches into the brain, is still alive and perfectly conscious. The wound was dressed this morning, and some of the brain taken out. The patient did not collapse, and drank glasses of milk plentifully afterwards. Doctors say the case is the most remarkable on record.

CHINA MUST BORROW TO PAY THE INDEMNITY

Washington, May 9.—China will have to raise a loan in order to pay the indemnity to be demanded by the powers. It is probable that an effort will be made to float part of it in this country. Because of the advantage it would give them in maintaining a supervision over Chinese affairs and increasing their opportunity to obtain concessions, it is expected there will be a scramble among the powers for the privilege of negotiating the loan. One plan that has been suggested, in order to satisfy all of the powers, is that China place in each country a loan equal to the indemnity due in that particular nation. If this plan should be followed Russia and Germany would get the largest portion of the loan, while the share of the United States would be between fifteen and twenty-five millions, according to the final determination of the ministers as to the division of the aggregate indemnity.

NO CHANGE.

Albany, N. Y., May 9.—There is practically no change in the status of the United Traction company's affairs. An immediate settlement is not withstanding the fact that labor department says that labor is active. Bernard Stack has returned to Albany.

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THE SULTAN'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHRISTIANITY.

THE Sick Man of Europe has an ideal. He has pondered long upon the growth of Christianity and the manifest decline of Mohammedanism, of which he, as caliph or "commander of the faithful," is head and front, and he has at last come to the conclusion that, in order to regain lost prestige and position he must adopt Christian methods for the spread of his belief. In ancient times it was the custom for the Musulmans to spread their religion at the point of the sword, and millions died because of their belief that to kill the "giaours or dogs of Christians" was a sure passport to paradise. But times have changed. Instead of being the recognized head of a powerful sect or nation, Abdul Hamid II of Turkey, the successor of Mohammed, can reckon only a total of 175,000,000 of his faith in all parts of the world, while the despised Christians number, all told, 477,000,000. He and his are in a minority by some 300,000,000, and even the lethargic Turk sees the necessity for bestirring himself if he would not be left behind in the race for religious supremacy.

He has consequently proclaimed a movement for the revival of Mohammedanism and has announced a forthcoming pilgrimage of vast proportions from every point of the compass toward Constantinople.

Instead of persuading the infidels to surrender their beliefs by means of fire and sword, as was anciently the custom of his predecessors and as Mohammed is by many believed to have commanded, Abdul Hamid hopes to bring around a changed condition of affairs by means of missionaries, who are to be sent everywhere for the purpose of making converts to the Koran. There is also to be a triple alliance between Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan for common defense against the encroachments of the Christian powers.

In other words, Abdul Hamid has seen the handwriting on the wall. This usurper of Christian privileges, this defiler of the holiest shrines of Christendom, realizing that he and his ancestors have hitherto held their own only through the tolerance of the powers, seeks to make a stand against inevitable fate. It is not many years since he all but proclaimed the raising of the prophet's green flag and initiated a "holy war," but today he sees the futility of this and will proceed to strengthen his defenses by an appeal to his subjects under the guise of a religious propaganda.

The total population of the Ottoman empire is only 33,000,000, of which not more than half are Musulmans, the remaining 150,000,000 of the faith residing outside the sublime porte's dominions. As ruler over an absolute monarchy, an hereditary successor to the spiritual caliphate since 1517 and the recognized head not only of his own subjects, but of the entire Musulman world, Abdul Hamid doubtless has great power, provided he can wield it. As to the disposition of the Mohammedan to rid the world both of Christian powers and Christian individuals there is not—there never has been—the slightest doubt. But even though the grand mufti, the Cheik-ul-Islam, the supreme director of Mohammedan spiritual affairs, should join with the sultan to excite the religious fanaticism of the entire world of Mohammed's followers it would be of no avail. The Ottoman government and the fragmentary remains of Musulman rule in different parts of the world exist today only by sufferance of the Christian nations, who allow them to continue in order to preserve an equipoise in international affairs. That the Turks will eventually be swept out of Europe and the Holy Land and that the sacred shines they have so long polluted by their presence will be released to those who revere them must not be doubted.

But there is a menace even in stirring up the Turk, who has squatted so long in his filth and misery that he dispenses plagues and pestilence whenever he shakes his garments. Nearly 1,270 years have passed since the first "hegira" to Mecca, the year the great prophet died. Since that event millions of Mohammedans have performed the pious pilgrimage to the prophet's tomb, which is enjoined upon all "true believers," and, moreover, thousands, perhaps millions, have perished of plagues and famines incident to these hegiras. So far as possible, these pilgrimages have been interdicted by the French and English (in Algiers and Egypt) and only recently allowed under rigid restrictions. Shiploads of pilgrims have been centering toward the Mecca of their desires, and the sight is not an unusual one of whole rows of the "faithful" prostrate upon deck, with their faces toward the tomb of Mohammed. If this tide should be turned toward Constantinople, the superior facilities for travel to which city would enormously increase the number of pilgrims, no one can estimate the terrible results. All the powers of Europe would be compelled to combine against the sultan and his adherents for mutual protection, and that much desired consummation the expulsion of the Sick Man from Europe might thus be brought about.

But, assuming that the missionaries to be sent forth by Abdul Hamid were to commence proselyting, they will probably attempt to convince their prospective converts of similarities between the Christian and the Mohammedan religions. The central idea is monotheism, and the only unpardonable sin in the Koran is that of polytheism. "There is no God but God. The existence of the world infers a creator, and this creator is God, eternal, omnipotent, omniscient—in essence a spirit." There is nothing repugnant to either Jew or Christian in that creed, but while the Musulman avows "There is no God but God" he adds "and Mohammed is his prophet!" The Koran ranks first of the sacred books, and after the Koran comes the Bible of the Christians.

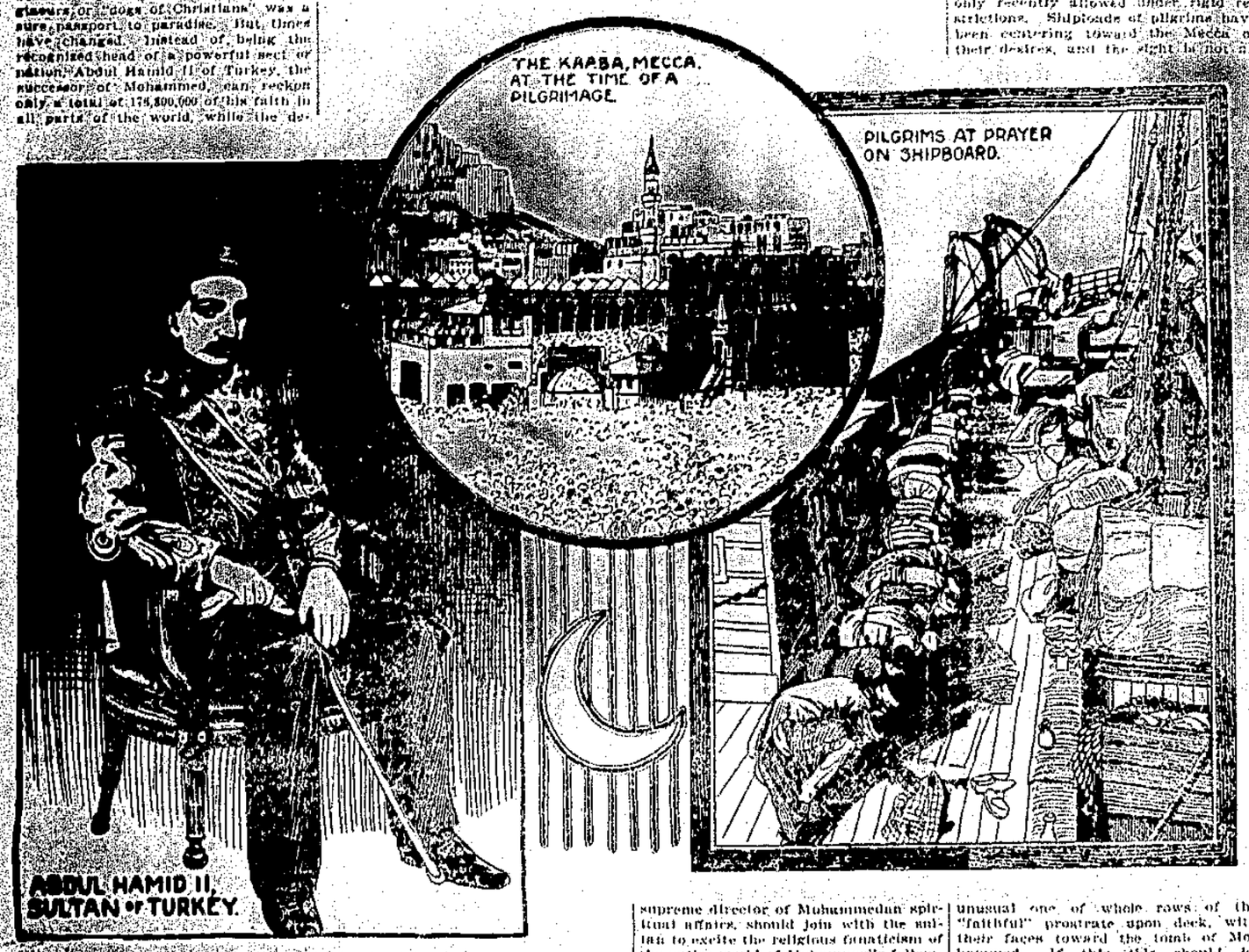
Taking the Hebrew conceptions as his models, Mohammed evolved his confession of faith to suit himself. Adam is the first of the prophets; Christ stands superior to all the others except Mohammed, "the last and most eminent of them all!"

These are the rocks upon which Christian and Mohammedan will split, for in the latter's ritual there are no insuperable objections. The external observances are five in number—purification, prayer, ablution (some of the Arabs "wash" themselves with sand when water is scarce), fasting and the pilgrimage. Prayers must be made with the face toward the Kaaba, or the visible representation of Mecca, five times in every 24 hours—just before sunrise, at noon, in the afternoon, at evening and during the night. Prayer, in fact, is incumbent on every Musulman, male or female, over the age of 12.

The Mohammedan moral code is excellent—on paper—inculcating all the so called Christian virtues, and the Musulmans are notable for their patience, honesty, temperance, submissiveness and charity. But they are also notorious as supporters and defenders of slavery and polygamy and for the propagation of their faith by means of force. In their treatment of women alone the Turks are away back in the dark ages. Their creed is full of inconsistencies, and their rendering of it is almost as various as the races that have accepted its teachings. In short, theirs is a religion of blood and fatalism; a bibleound theocracy dominates their lives. They have contributed little to the world's advancement in the past thousand years. They have produced no great men who have moved the world since Mohammed himself; they have given the world no inventions, no works of art, even their architecture, beautiful as it is, having been derived from the peoples they conquered.

In the past the Turk was termed "the scourge of God," sent to punish the Christians on account of their sins. As fighters they were superb; even now their soldiers will fight well if ably led. But they lack moral force, they are permeated with no great ideas—they are centuries behind the times.

Now, it is an axiom in history that no great reformer or reform movement has emanated from an individual who was not superior for the time being to his contemporaries. This may be proved by going back to Mohammed himself, who became conspicuous because of the dense ignorance of his fellow countrymen. And it would be an insult to twentieth century intelligence and progress to accept an effete, polygamous sybarite like Abdul Hamid as the leader of a great reform movement which shall move the world. It is much more probable that his projected propaganda will prove a mighty "boomerang" and recoil with disastrous effect upon him and his people.



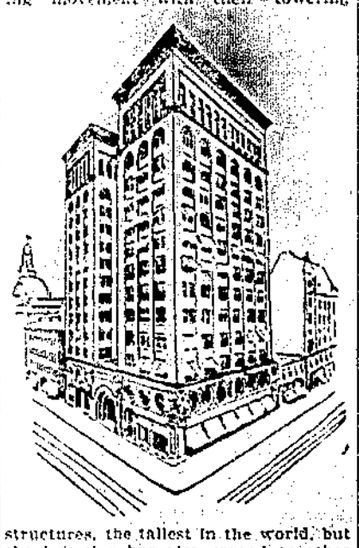
ROYAL PRINCE A READY MADE SAILOR.

The portrait accompanying this article is that of Prince Christian Frederick Charles of Denmark, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., etc., who married his cousin, the Princess Maude, daughter of the Prince of Wales, in 1896. He is the latest example of the "ready made" royal sailor, having been created "honorary lieutenant" (the only one of the kind in existence) by request of King Edward of England, his father-in-law. He is the second son of the crown prince of Denmark and is 29 years old, three years younger than his wife.

His case is mentioned as but one of many similar appointments which have been made to the British army and navy of royal dummies who hold purely honorary positions, and it is no wonder that when a test comes, like that of the Boer war for instance, the "service" falls to pieces.

A SKYSCRAPER IN ST. LOUIS.

The skyscraper has come to stay without doubt, the only question to be settled being that of how near the sky it shall be carried. Chicago and New York have led the van in the skyscraping movement, with their towering



structures, the tallest in the world, but the infection has also spread to other cities all over the country, though in a mitigated form. One of the most elegant buildings of this type is presented in the accompanying illustration of the first skyscraper erected in St. Louis, a superb and conspicuous ornament of the section in which it stands.

RECORD COALING FEATS.

The crew of H. M. S. Majestic, flagship in the channel fleet, accomplished a smart performance recently when they took on board at Portsmouth coals at an average rate of 200 tons an hour. The day after the above was accomplished the battleship Mars eclipsed all previous records by obtaining the remarkable average of 203.5 tons per hour. In one hour the latter coaled 238 tons.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

CURES Biliousness, Constipation, Headaches, Dizziness, Old Sores, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, Skin Eruptions, Scrofula, "Blues," etc. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 50 cents and $1.00.

ST. VITUS' DANCE A free valuable book for Circular with Testimonials to M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

FAMILY LIVED IN LUXURY.

MacCartons Existed on Their Wits Though Penniless.

When an army of writ servers swarmed about the residence of Dr. George B. Wood, in an exclusive section of Philadelphia known as Rittenhouse square, the other day, the entire neighborhood of millionaires was agog. No such commotion has been known in this section for many a day, and as Dr. Wood is one of the wealthiest physicians of the city interest was at a fever heat. Then it became known that a clever woman by the name of Mrs. MacCarton had for several years provided for herself and children in a lavish manner and that, too, without a cent of income from any source, says the New York Times.

This woman, who has shifted from one fashionable section to another in Philadelphia under different aliases and has squandered many thousands of dollars of money for the storekeepers who are now out in great squads trying to get some returns for their bills, has outwitted them all and has covered her tracks so successfully that not a trace of her is left.

Scores of costly plants plied in two rooms in the magnificent house are the only valuable mementos left in Philadelphia to recall the presence of the MacCarton family, whose history for the last two years is almost incredible. Now their flight reveals unpaid bills amounting to fully $75,000.

For days at a time these people actually starved. Then their wits would provide a banquet costing oftentimes $100, and upon the dainties thus secured on promises they would feast for a week. The children always had a carriage at their disposal. Florists fell over one another in order to keep the rooms of the family supplied with the choicest blossoms. Valuable paintings were sent from the leading art stores to deck the walls, and a better dressed family could not be found in all the city.

It now leaks out that this peculiar family has lived in many parts of the city, but there is a long interval in their existence about which nothing seems to be known. At times, however, their life was one of acute misery. They were watched night and day by tradespeople of the humbler sort, the boy was stopped in the street and forced to give up his overcoat, the little girls have sold bonquets got on credit, but their pride has been undiminished, and the children always told customers that they were selling the flowers to help some charity. Now all six have vanished.

A little more than a year ago an imposing mansion at 3041 North Broad street was rented by the mother, who gave her name as Mrs. J. W. McBride. She convinced the agent that they had just come from New Orleans, and he waived the question of prepayment, especially as Mrs. McBride agreed to sign a lease for two years. Within a few days the delivery wagons of all the big department stores began stopping in front of the house. At the end of the week the residence of the McBrides was one of the best furnished in the neighborhood.

When she was crowded too much by her creditors she suddenly disappeared and next established herself in Rittenhouse square. Here they were known as Mrs. Clarke and her children, the mother stating that they had just returned from Paris and that their trunks were detained at the New York custom house. Then the most fashionable dressmakers, milliners, art dealers, tailors, caterers and various others furnished costly garments and furnishings.

It is now ascertained that their true name is MacCarton.

Great Skua in Danger of Extinction. The fishermen of Dieppe, Boulogne and Gravelines are accused by the Society For the Protection of Birds of catching that rare species of gull known as the great skua and using it as a bait. The great skua is already in danger of extinction, and its only known nesting place now is Foula, a mountainous islet off the west coast of Scotland. Steps are being taken, says the London Express, to have the breeding grounds closely watched this season.

Columbia, S. C.—Jimmie and Joseph Tucker, aged eleven and nine, left Monday morning and when they did not return a search was made. A little dog, the playfellow of the boys, was found by river. The stream was dragged and the bodies found locked in each other's arms.

Sharon, Pa.—The ministerial association of New Castle has followed the course of the Youngstown association and taken a decided action against Sunday funerals.

Terrible plagues, these itching, festering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

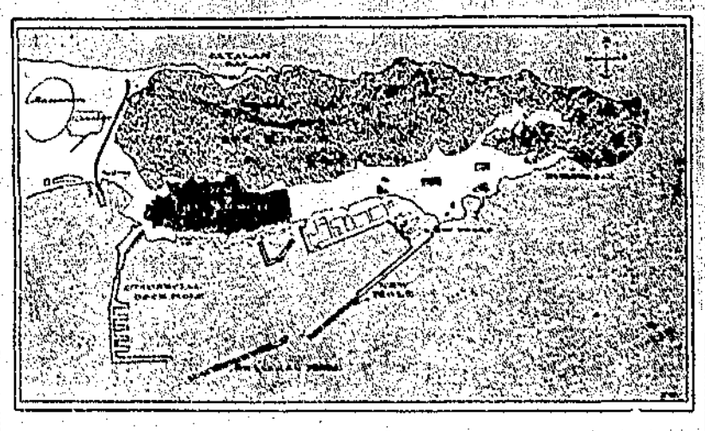
JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S BROTHER.

Although Mr. Arthur Chamberlain is younger than his famous brother and is chiefly known through his family relations with the British colonial secretary, yet, as recently shown during the action, he brought against certain papers for libel, he might have achieved a reputation on his own account had he devoted himself to politics. As it is, the gentleman whose portrait appears in the accompanying illustration has acquired an international business reputation and shown himself possessed of all those pushing qualities which have caused "Brother Joe" to forge so rapidly to the front.

LONDON'S BUSY PEOPLE.

London's total passenger traffic is 1,267,000,000 a year. This means that every person in London takes over 200 journeys in bus, train or tram in a year.

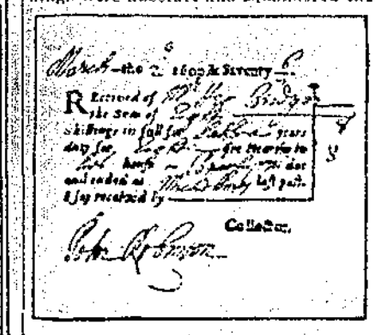
A TWENTY MILLION DOLLAR HARBOR FOR GIBRALTAR.



It has cost Great Britain a "pretty penny" to retain the great rock of Gibraltar, seized by her in 1704 and ever since kept in possession by strong garrisons and expensive armaments. Spain looks upon its continued retention by the British as a perpetual menace to her adjacent coast. Works have been carried forward for nearly 200 years until Gibraltar has become well nigh impregnable. The latest improvement is the building adjacent to the town at the foot of the rock of an artificial harbor, which will cost at least $20,000,000. But now that the great work is well under way, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall having recently superintended the laying of a stone, it has been discovered that the harbor will be wholly at the mercy of guns on Spanish territory and hence altogether useless unless some way may be found out of the difficulty, say by annexing Spain or acquiring control of Morocco.

WHEN HEARTHS WERE TAXED.

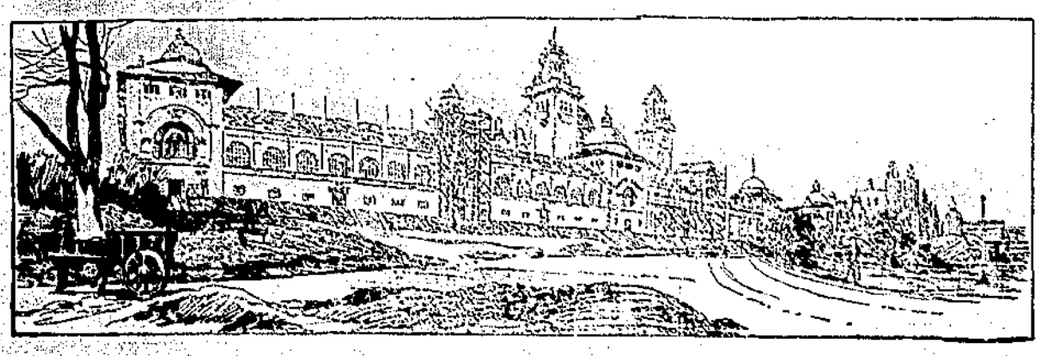
An interesting souvenir of times when kings were absolute and squandered the people's money on their favorites is shown in the accompanying reproduction of a tax receipt given a householder by a tax collector of the period. This tax was first imposed by the dissolute Charles II, miscalled "the Merry Monarch," in 1662, and yielded him about $100,000 annually. It was abolished by William and Mary in 1689, but afterward reimposed, though soon after abolished for the last time.



HIGHEST RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Burma possesses the highest railway bridge in the world. It is known as Goktelk viaduct and is made entirely of steel. Its weight is considerably more than 4,000 tons; its length is 2,260 feet, in spans of from 120 feet to 140 feet in length. The roadway is supported by trestle towers, which vary in height according to the contour of the ground, from 45 feet to 320 feet. The contract was given to the Pennsylvania Steel company in April, 1899, and before 20 months had elapsed the bridge was made, erected and formally handed over to the Burma Railway company.

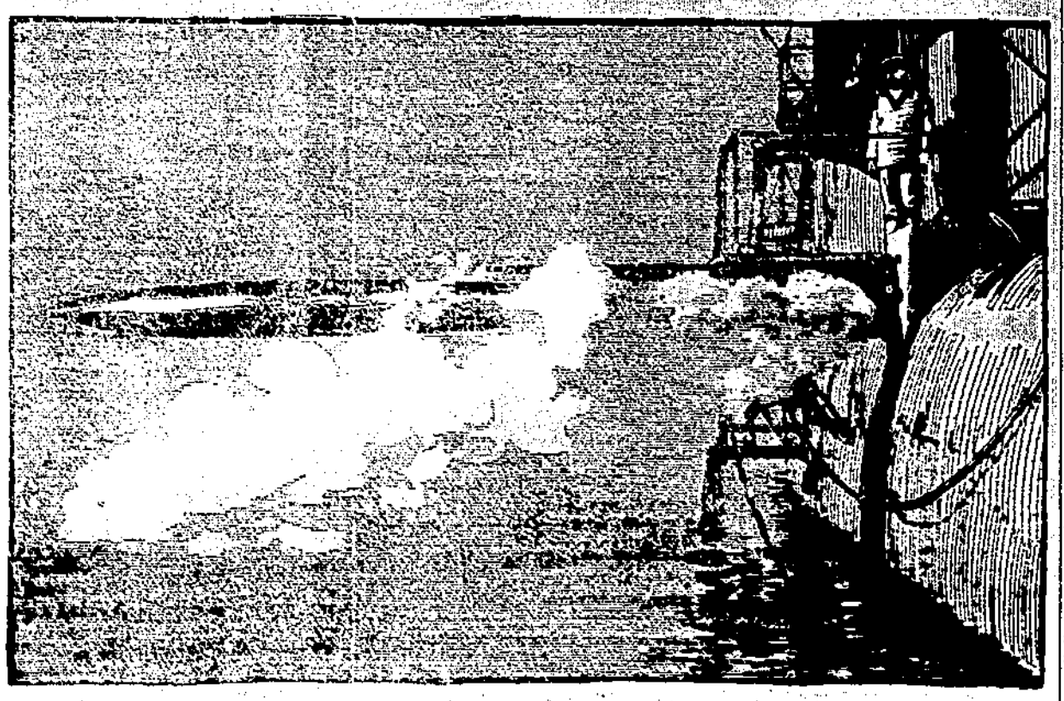
FIRST FOREIGN TWENTIETH CENTURY EXPOSITION, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



The accompanying illustration gives a panoramic view of the main building and fine arts gallery of the "International" exposition to be opened at Glasgow, Scotland, on the 1th of May. The Prince of Wales had promised to attend, but the demise of his mother and his accession to the throne prevent his carrying out the intention, so the pleasing task will devolve upon his daughter, the Duchess of [illegible].

While this exposition is to extend from May to November and will be the finest ever held in Great Britain, there can be no comparison between it and our great Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. The grounds will comprise about a hundred acres in beautiful Kelvingrove park, [illegible] divided into three groups, will be the industrial hall, 700 feet long; machinery hall, 540 feet, and [illegible] concert hall, capable of seating some three thousand people. The scheme was started several y[illegible] guarantee fund which now exceeds $2,500,000.

BEST INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH EVER TAKEN OF A TORPEDO IN FLIGHT.



What is acknowledged to be the best photograph ever taken of a torpedo in flight is reproduced in the accompanying illustration. It was secured in the fraction of a second during which the vast missile emerged from the torpedo tube of a French cruiser off Toulon, where a fleet was assembled to greet an incoming Italian squadron.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DEPEW'S FIRST KISS.

Senator Profoundly Pities Professor Crook of Chicago.

SOME VIEWS ON OSCULATION.

Noted Scientist Declares Kissing Injures a Man's Value in Science. Washington Belle Says Crook Should Be in a Museum—A Statement From Professor Crook.

Chicago is inclined to take Professor Crook at his own word, says the New York World. The only hesitation is in the score of oaths. It appears to have been an unusual stretch of the vocabulary that a man of 37 of normal temperament should never have used a "swear word" in his life. The professor's conduct for eight years at the university corroborates all he has said of himself. He associates with no women and rarely says anything to the other sex outside of his classes.

Professor Frederick Starr of Chicago university, commenting on Professor Crook's case, says: "Women are the foes to progress. I do not drink, smoke or kiss women because I believe that the man who does injures his value as a scientist. One time when I had been living with the Guatamaloupe Indians in the mountains of northern Mexico for nearly four months and had just managed to ingratiate myself by means of bribes and presents they gave a big feast in my honor. At the opening ceremony of the occasion I was supposed to drink to the health of the belle of the tribe and then to kiss her as a mark of esteem and harmony between me and the tribe. I agreed to taste the 'pulque,' or native whisky, but when it came to the other ceremony I balked and nearly lost my life in consequence, and she was pretty too. Professor Crook is a truthful man and a thoughtful student."

Opie Read, says: "The surprising thing is that a bachelor university professor should classify kissing with profanity, smoking, chewing and drinking or that he should pronounce it a frivolity. There is nothing frivolous about kissing. The experience of humanity down through ages proves it to be one of the most serious things of life. In Kansas City a few weeks ago a man was fined $1,000 and six months' imprisonment for kissing. A mob on Ashland avenue, in Chicago, chased a man up three flights of stairs, out on the roof, through a window and compelled him to jump 20 feet to the street below simply because of a kiss. Kissing either in the abstract or in the concrete should be approached with hesitation, deliberation and circumspection, with a careful regard for circumstances and opportunity, and never in a light or frivolous mood."

Senator Chauncey M. Depew wants a missionary movement started to rescue Professor Aigle R. Crook of Chicago, the unkissed. Professor Crook's recent statement to a class of undergraduates at the Northwestern university, in Chicago, that he had never "chewed, smoked, used a profane word, drunk liquor or hugged or kissed a girl" has aroused the deepest commiseration of the senator.

"And he says he's 37," said the senator. "Well, it is not too late. Still he can never know the exquisite joy, the thrill, the bliss, of a boy's first kiss. Poor fellow! Why, worlds couldn't buy the memory of my first kiss there on the river at Peekskill in the moonlight. I remember it yet with an exquisite thrill. I can feel the brush of her curls against my cheek, feel the thrill of her touch, see her blush and her roguish eyes before me now. Pity, pity the poor creature who has never enjoyed an experience like that!

"When I was a boy in my teens, I was a great oarsman, and I was often on the Hudson in my boat. This night my little bright eyed sweetheart was with me. The moon was shining. Have you ever seen the big round moon shining on the Hudson at Peekskill on a June night? If you have, you know what it is for a boy to be out alone with his sweetheart in that moonlight. I remember how I pulled out into the silvery stream, her mischievous eyes upon me. A king on his throne was never happier, and he never had half the right to be. A young fellow with a pretty sweetheart who likes him just a little bit and loves to be in the moonlight with him is the most blessed of mankind.

"Well, we talked. After awhile we let the boat drift, I rather think. Maybe her pretty eyes drew me nearer to her. Maybe her loose curls touched my cheek. Maybe we were saying tender nothings. Maybe I touched her hand. Then it happened. It is the touch that does it, the electric thrill. A young fellow could no more help it than he could stop a storm, and the girl couldn't either. Why should they? There is the silvery quiet, there is the pretty girl darling him, there is the young fellow, then there's a kiss. It was the old story of Eve and the apple. It always is. The right sort of young fellow can't resist the forbidden fruit, and Eve doesn't want him to.

"It is very late for Crook to begin. He can never come the way of bliss that every other man has come. He can never enjoy the challenge from the lovelit eye of youth. Now he must be the aggressor. Still it is not too late for even a sinner like Crook to repent and reform. He must be saved. The girls must do it. They owe it to the sex to wipe out the stigma of this man getting up and proclaiming that in a life of 37 years he has never once hugged or kissed a girl. It is a direct reflection on all the women Crook has ever known. Even now the portals of heaven are open to him."

Washington society women are inclined to ridicule Chicago's perfect man, Dr. Aigle R. Crook of the Northwestern university. Miss Mabel Merriam, daughter of Census Director Merriam and one of the noted belles of the capital, says: "I should like to see a man who possesses such a long list of virtues. He should get a monument of enforcement. I think the whole American public would pay a good sized fee to get a glimpse of such a paragon of virtue."

Mrs. J. C. Burrows, wife of the Michigan senator, said: "I do not think that the fact of a man's not smoking, chewing or drinking will be sufficient to call him a paragon of virtue. That he has never kissed a woman is surely no credit on his perfection. Dr. Crook gives a very poor account of himself, but there should be credit for evidence that all this is strictly true. We do like brother professors and it puzzles many of him." That is the chief to learn before he is called a perfect man."

Aigle R. Crook, professor of mineralogy at the Northwestern university at Chicago, denies the story that he said he had never kissed a girl or woman, says the New York Journal. Professor Crook smiled amiably when asked point blank if he had ever made use of the statements ascribed to him and replied:

"The romancist who wrote that story is wasting his time on a newspaper. You see, he says the young women in my class blushed when I said I had never kissed a woman. Now, there are no young ladies in the class in mineralogy and assaying, and the only incident to which I can trace this story occurred not in class, but here in my laboratory at a private interview. There is a certain young man in my class who has lately been dissipating and going wrong at a pretty rapid rate and I feared he would make a failure in his ambition to be a teacher. So I called him in here one day for a little talk. I told him of the dangers of pursuing the course he had begun, and while I do not remember saying anything about my own absolute useless purity possibly have said that in my experience I had observed that the young man who does not handicap himself at the start by drinking, smoking and other vicious habits has a better chance of success than he who does.

"That is all there is to it. I said nothing at all about women. As a matter of fact, I do not use tobacco and I am what is known as a temperate man although I hope I am not a crank."

NEW WAR BALLOON.

Inventor Hopes to Carry Three Persons at Thirteen Miles an Hour.

Dr. Barton's war balloon, which, it is said, the British war office proposes to buy, has a platform and machinery suspended cigar shape. The balloon can be steered in any direction, says a London cable to the New York Sun. The propellers are driven by a high speed motor between the balloon and the car. There is a horizontal aeroplane, the operation of which causes the balloon to ascend and descend. At the rear there is a vertical aeroplane for steering to the right and left.

The difficulty arising from moving the center of gravity is circumvented by two half filled water tanks at each end. Water is automatically pumped from one to the other as either end of the machine becomes heavier. The aerostat is divided into gas tight compartments. Dr. Barton hopes by the end of summer to float his balloon and carry three persons at the rate of 12 or 13 miles an hour.

TO CHURCH IN FULL DRESS.

Special Service For Late Dinners Proves Popular in London.

A novel spectacle was presented at London the other evening, men and women attending a west end church in evening dress, says the New York Sun. Dr. Gray, the incumbent of St. George's, in Albemarle street, has instituted special late services for fashionable people who profess that dinner engagements prevent their going to church evenings. Many women attended in decollete dress, with theater wraps.

Dr. Gray explained that it was not, as supposed, an evening dress service, but said there was no reason people should not attend in evening dress if it was convenient for them to do so. It is possible that the innovation will become fashionable, especially while it is a novelty.

Governor Stanley's Predicament.

Governor Stanley of Kansas finds himself in a peculiar predicament, says a special from Topeka to the New York Times. He announced about a month ago that he would send presents to all triplets born in Kansas during his second administration. Five sets have been reported to him, to whom he sent silver mugs, and the other day his mail brought an affidavit from A. C. Dunlap of Crawford county testifying that two sons and a girl were recently born to his wife. Reports of triplets are coming so fast that Governor Stanley will hereafter require certificates of birth from attending physicians.

The Secret of the Spring Winds.

The wind of March has the call of the sea;
(Oh, wings of the wind, do they never tire?)
It harries the cloud, and it harries the tree
With the flutter and roar of a leaping fire,
Cold and wild and eager to flee,
Is the lure to lose or to liberty.
Light of the eyes and my heart's desire!

The April wind has the scent of the rain;
(Oh, wings of the wind, do they ever tire?)
Softly it whispers and hushes again,
Warm as the kiss of the pale sun fire,
Promise of bloom and the green of new grain;
Is peace but the drowsy surcease of pain,
Light of the eyes and my heart's desire!

The wind of May tosses the petals white;
(Oh, wings of the wind, do they ever tire?)
White as the love moon silvering the night,
Pure as the dew and the heart's new fire,
Balmy blessing and strong sweet might,
Liberty, peace and the rare delight,
Light of the eyes and my heart's desire.
—Sam King Wiley in Harper's Per Day.

LIVELY DAY ON 'CHANGE

Million a Minute In Stock Sales a Wall Street Record.

UNPARALLELED SPECULATION.

Dealings Reached the Tremendous Total of 3,314,100 Shares—Many Big Fortunes Piled Up, With Clerks and Messengers Sharing—Bookkeepers in Demand at High Wages.

Every time the second hand in the big clock on the Stock Exchange ticked off 60 seconds on Tuesday, April 30, securities approximating $1,000 changed hands. All speculation records were broken and the high water mark was set 632,850 shares that or than ever before, says the New York World. On the New York Stock Exchange between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. 3,314,100 shares were bought and sold. Everybody was speculation mad—millionaires, messengers, clerks, bankers, office boys, scrubwomen, financiers. Never was there such a day. Everything went up. Conservation, precaution, foresight, knowledge, business all were thrown to the winds. Everybody wanted to buy, nobody to sell. The madness seized everybody.

The New York Stock Exchange has moved to the Produce Exchange while its old building in New street is being razed, and a new splendid pile is being erected. With limited facilities, with telephones hardly in working order, with members not yet accustomed to their bearings, Tuesday was a day that made history.

Outside in the street the usual commotion of 1,000 brokers trying to buy and sell at the same time to the face of a tremendously rising market attracted a crowd of 2,000 people. They filled Whitehall street and Beaver street, drawn by a riot of curbstone speculation. The Broadway cars were blocked by the crowd. Inside was bedlam. Union Pacific once a drug on the market was mounting by point jumps. Only a little while ago it had been below 100. Monday it touched 117. The next day it soared above 120.

"Morgan's in it."

This was enough to send any stock soaring. Nobody wanted to sell everybody wanted to buy. And so prices mounted madly. The whisper of J. Pierpont Morgan's name was enough. It sent up anything. Nobody had time to eat. All the restaurants in Wall street suffered. Only leisurely days mean money for the purveyors of food to hungry brokers. Not a man of them dared leave his post on the floor for more than a moment.

"Steel! Steel! Steel!"

That was the cry all day long. The billion dollar trust was booming. Morgan's magic had made it. Men wanted it at any price. Up it went. The price. Talbot J. Taylor, son in law of James R. Keene, took 100,000 shares of United States Steel alone. Every time it broke a trifle the Morgan brokers rushed into the ring and bought all the stock in sight.

"Keene's a bull!" was the cry.

It was true. The veteran bear had realized that everything was going up, and he was in to buy, not sell, as of yore. He had been wise enough to foresee the second triumph of sound money, and he had switched off. "He's made $20,000,000 since the rise" was the gossip everywhere, and thousands rushed in to duplicate his wonderful winnings.

Every rule of speculation was knocked to flinders. Weeks ago conservative bankers and brokers began warning their clients against overspeculation. They were of the opinion that prices were high enough even with unparalleled prosperity. They might just as well have talked to the winds. Since that time the market has given them the lie. Great fortunes have been piled up. All stocks of any value have advanced from 10 to 25 points. Intoxicated with success, speculators have scorned the warnings of the wise. Their resources seem boundless. Tuesday's record for the day amounted to 3,314,100 shares. This means 632,840 shares an hour and 11,047 a minute. Brokers receive one-eighth as commission. The commissions amounted to $414,262, or more than $4,000 a member, even if he didn't make a penny in the market.

But while these tremendous sales were mounting up Wall street went mad. Even clerks and messengers deserted their posts. They had realized what was coming, and a good win meant more than their places. They swarmed about the new Stock Exchange, gambling mad, wild to hear the news. They even distrusted the tickers because they could not get the news out fast enough.

"Gates has made $2,000,000!" was the cry.

It was true. The story of how he marketed 50,000 shares of Steel common at an average of 5 a was in every mouth. This netted him $500,000 alone. His friends declared that he was $5,000,000 richer than he was a year ago. Nobody denied it.

Other fortunes piled up rapidly. Clerks suddenly resigned their jobs because they had to watch their rapidly increasing holdings. Messenger boys who could be depended upon got a 100 per cent increase. Bookkeepers that were glad to work for $100 a month a year ago found themselves worth $50 a week to their employers if they would only keep away from the ticker.

"At the market!" was the order from every lip.

Ordinarily an order is to buy or sell at a certain figure. People were only too glad on Tuesday to buy or sell at what they could get—"at the market."

The price merchant at the moment United States Steel common advanced to 55 under heavy buying. Then the great Chicago pool threw fifty shares upon the market, and the price broke to 38½. It closed at 38⅞ on a resumption of the buying.

London was one of the heaviest purchasers of this stock. It is said that a group of the shrewdest American brokers have gone over there to work up an interest in United States Steel. The fruit of their work was shown in the announcement on Tuesday that although the London Stock Exchange would take a holiday the curb market where the United States Steel stocks are dealt in would keep open all day.

"Vanderbilt wants Union Pacific" was the next rumor.

At once the stock began to boom. Once upon a time it was paid a cent of dividend, and if it earned a point a week it was wonderful. But the Vanderbilt brokers were buying, and the Burlington people would sell every share they could get.

The story started that the Vanderbilts wanted it and that Union Pacific was about to accept the terms proposed by the Chicago and Northwestern people. A week ago the Union Pacific declined to turn over its property to the Vanderbilts and accept their guarantee. The story that the deal had been closed started the Union Pacific boom.

Then the whispered name of Morgan set International Power going. It is to be the great locomotive trust of the future, Keene & Morgan brokers bought every share in sight. Up it went by leaps and bounds. From 78⅝ on Monday it jumped to 85 the next day.

There are a number of big pools in the market which are working quietly. They are picking up stocks every day on reactions and marketing them on the rallies. So great is this in and out trading that the bookkeepers in the brokers' offices find it almost impossible to keep up with the work.

Since this speculation began the salaries of bookkeepers in Wall street have been doubled. Get bookkeepers who last November could be employed for $100 a month can command $50 a week nowadays.

The great boom in speculation is helping the employees. Many houses have picked up active messenger boys from the various messenger agencies who formerly made from $3 to $10 a week and are paying them $15 a week. Some bright messenger boys, it is said, are making from $10 to $15 a day in tips for extra alertness.

The Stock Exchange clearing house has given every employee an extra month's salary. Even the scrubwomen in the big buildings have benefited by the tremendous boom. When a Wall street broker is prosperous, he is lavish with his tips.

These are great days for Wall street, and nobody is complaining. Everybody wants to see the tremendous pace keep up as long as it is so profitable. A bull market means money for everybody. The people who stay in too long will be the only sufferers when the collapse comes. Even those who are the most bullish now admit that a crash is inevitable, but they are hoping that it will not come until they have marketed their stocks.

FOR KANSAS HARVEST.

Thousands of Eastern Farmers Are Going West.

D. W. Blaine of Pratt, Kan., writes to the Topeka Capital that the movement to secure a special rate for 10,000 harvest hands to take care of the great wheat crop is booming. Mr. Blaine and others will go before the Western Passenger association to ask for a special rate of 1 cent per mile from the Mississippi river. The estimate of 10,000 hands is made from a canvass of farmers by school districts. The crop in the wheat belt will be 25 per cent heavier than that of last year. Mr. Blaine says:

"It is necessary for those who need extra help to make an early estimate of the probable number of men needed; also to join in a petition asking that the railroads grant a harvest hand rate. Last year we were granted a rate of 1 cent per mile from Missouri river points to the wheat belt in Kansas, but this season, beginning as early as we are now doing, we hope to get the railroads to grant us a rate of 1 cent per mile covering the territory controlled by the Western Passenger association. I am receiving numerous letters from even as far east as Pennsylvania from young farmers who would like to visit Kansas and help us in our harvest in order to see the country with a view of locating in the state. Therefore you observe that this movement will accomplish two objects: First, to give us the extra men needed in harvest, and, second, to bring us a number of good people from the east who are anxious to come west and locate to better their circumstances."

Gamecock as a Fire Alarm.

Alexis, a prize gamecock owned by M. Van Horn of Chicago, helped to turn in two alarms of fire the other day. About 9 o'clock Alexis crowed so shrilly and in such a wild manner that Mr. Van Horn came running to him and discovered a blaze which had started in the rear part of the building, says the New York Times. The blaze was put out before it had gained much headway. Not more than half an hour had elapsed when Alexis again sounded his note of warning. Again the engines were called to the same building, and the fire was put out.

Well Charged.

Tolstoi's new novel will be about a society girl named Spielzeff. The book ought to make delightful summer reading, says the Denver Republican, as the heroine's name sounds like the fizzing of a glass of soda water.

LATEST USE FOR X RAYS

False Jewels Detected Every Time In a Series of Trials.

DISCOVERY OF A PHYSICIAN.

Made by Dr. Harry E. Small of Sterling, Ills., In Some Experiments. Real Jewels Show Only a Faint Trace in Skiagraphs—False Ones Show Black.

A new application of the X rays for detecting false jewels has been discovered by Dr. Harry E. Small, formerly of Indianapolis, but now of Sterling, Ills. Dr. Small has been experimenting with the rays since settling at Indianapolis about a year ago and in private letters to relatives in that city has told of his latest discovery. The last experiments were made quite recently with R. N. Clark, a jeweler of Sterling. The result has been marked, and in every case the imitations have been detected in the skiagraphs taken, says the New York Sun. All of the great variety of natural formations tested showed conclusively that they offer less resistance to the rays than false jewels. The natural formations, to a greater or less extent, were translucent, and in the cases of set jewels the claws of the settings were seen in the sharpest detail.

In all the false stones the images were opaque, and the settings could not be distinguished where they were mounted. The best imitations that could be procured were used and one pearl that was proved to be false was previously pronounced genuine by Mr. Clark after applying the ordinary tests.

The last experiment was made with a variety of jewels on an extra rapid plate which was pressed in an orange envelope and three folds of heavy black paper. The rays were generated on a static machine which produces a 14 inch spark. The exposure was of three minutes' duration, and a clean, sharp skiagraph resulted. In all there were five stones and a number of set stones true and false. There were moonstones, pearls, amethysts, rubies, sapphires, ruby doublets, sapphire doublets, quartz glass and diamonds.

The pearls, moonstones, sapphires and amethysts showed about the same degree of resistance to the rays and left well marked images on the plate though the claws of the settings could be seen plainly through the stones. The ruby showed a slightly greater resistance and left the most pronounced image of all the natural formations, although it was distinctly translucent.

In the case of an opaline, an excellent imitation of the emerald which is difficult to detect, the image was black and showed that none of the rays had penetrated sufficiently to impress the plate. A ring made up of one ruby and a cluster of six small diamonds looked as though there were no settings between the claws save near the ruby, where there was a dim shadow. Two special lenses, one of glass and one of quartz, showed a marked difference, as the glass offered the greatest resistance to the rays and left the most marked image.

Diamonds showed the greatest difference. A two carat stone set in a mind was tested with its edge to the rays thus presenting the thickest part of the stone. A dim image, hardly a full outline, was the result, but the claws appeared distinctly. Five exact diamonds ranging from 1½ carats down were tested with five false diamonds. They were mixed together, and in the image there is hardly a trace of the genuine stones, and the closest scrutiny is necessary to find them. The false stones are all black and left sharp well defined silhouettes on the plate.

Dr. Small has tested every kind of jewel he could find, and in every case the image of the genuine jewel is faint and can scarcely be seen. Without exception every manufactured or false jewel he has tested has left a black image well defined. Some of his tests have been made with the finest imitation jewels that could be secured, and many of them had been pronounced genuine by experts.

HIT AT MONROE DOCTRINE.

Broadsides of German Navy Trained on America, Says London Paper.

The Saturday Review of London in a recent issue says that the expansion of the German navy is more in preparation for a contest with the United States than with Great Britain, because the readiest causes for future naval conflicts will be found in the struggle for the partition or the exploitation of the great South American continent.

The Review devotes a page to a description of the resources of South America and tells of Germany's hundreds of thousands of settlers in Brazil and Chile and of the inability of Germany to pursue her designs in South America without a conflict with the United States.

The article concludes with the statement that it would not be good policy for Great Britain to oppose Germany's legitimate aims and that an alliance with the United States that had for its purpose the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine would not only be indecorously in opposition to her own interests, but it would rightly arouse every other nation to a death struggle against a genuine Anglo-Saxon alliance.

Expediting the Mails.

As to postmen wearing shirt waists, if men generally were to take off their coats, says the Philadelphia Times, they would run into risk of forgetting to mail their wives' letters.

JESSE JAMES' LAST HOME.

House Where He Was Killed to Be Put on Exhibition.

The house in St. Joseph, Mo., which was for some time the home of Jesse James, the noted bandit, and where Bob Ford, a member of the gang, assassinated him will be removed to Krug park and become one of the attractions of that resort, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The house since the death of the bandit has been one of the sights which strangers all go to visit. All the noted actors who have visited St. Joseph in 25 years have made pilgrimages to the Jesse James home when they were in that city.

The room in which the bandit was assassinated has never been occupied since Jesse was caught off guard by Ford who sent a bullet crashing through his brain. Much of the furniture which was used by the James family at the time of the tragedy is still in the room although the larger pieces of the furniture were removed by the widow of the bandit when she left the city. The chair upon which Jesse stood when he dusted the cobwebs off the pictures that hung on the east wall the opportunity seized by Ford to bring the fatal shot is still there, although badly disfigured by bullet marks. The house has always been rented to occupants with the express understanding that they were not even to invade the room in which Jesse James was killed.

It is with peculiar feelings that the visitor steps from the comfortably furnished rooms of the building into the one where the bandit died. The contrast impresses the sightseer forcibly. There in the wall several inches to the right of the east door is the gaping hole made by the bullet that killed Jesse James after having passed through his brain. The wall paper has been torn from the walls on all sides as high as a man can reach by relic hunters and the woodwork has been cut and hacked on all sides by those eager to carry away some memento of the old James home. Of every available square inch of wall surface people of all nationalities, conditions and ages have written their names. There was once a fence around the lot, but that has followed the wall paper bit by bit and has been succeeded by every tree, shrub and flower in the yard.

ABBOT-CRESCEUS MATCH.

To Trot at Brighton Beach For a Purse of $12,000 in August.

Articles have been signed by George H. Ketcham of Toledo, owner of Cresceus, the king of trotting stallions, by W. L. Maras on behalf of John J. McMullen, owner of The Abbot, champion trotter of the world and by William A. Lageman, for the New York Trotting association, completing the arrangements for a race between the two horses at Brighton Beach during the week of Aug. 12, says the New York Sun. The event will be the star feature of the inaugural trotting meeting at the track by the sea. In consideration of Mr. Ketcham's withdrawal of Cresceus from the $10,000 free for all trot the association has guaranteed to him $5,000 in any event for the appearance of the stallion at the meeting.

The secretary of the New York Trotting association went to Toledo to get Mr. Ketcham's signature. The conditions of the race are one mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $12,000, the winner to receive $7,000 and the loser the remainder of the purse. The owners have agreed that the horses shall not be raced against each other in a match of special contest before the Brighton Beach engagement, the date of which will probably be Aug. 15 and to bring their horses to the post in good condition.

A Legation Fortress in Pekin.

It has already been mentioned in these columns that to prevent the recurrence of an attack on the legations such as kept the whole civilized world in an agony of suspense last year the foreign ministers at Peking have decided to take the area in which the legations are situated and enlarge it, the new boundaries being the southern wall of the Tartar City between the Chienmen and Hatamen gates, the wall of the Imperial City, Kettler street and the main street on which the Austrian legation formerly stood, says The North China Herald. This area it is proposed to fortify and permanently garrison, and it will be, in fact, a permanent fortress inside the capital of China. The existence of such a fortress in the capital must be a standing offense to the government of China.

John Brown's Room at Windsor Opened.

It was a passion of the late Queen Victoria to shut up the rooms of dead relatives and friends, says a London cable dispatch to the New York Sun. The apartment occupied by John Brown, the queen's famous Scotch gillie, at Windsor castle has been kept rigorously closed for 18 years. A brass plate recording the date of his death, lamenting his loss and commemorating his virtues was placed upon the wall. Now, however, the room has been reopened, cleared out and redecorated and will probably be converted into a second billiard room.

London's Big Housing Scheme.

The London county council has decided to purchase 225 acres of land at Tottenham, Wood Green and Edmonton, on which it is proposed to build, at an estimated cost of £1,500,000, cottages sufficient to house 42,000 persons, says the London Express. The land, which is to be bought for £91,250, is one mile from the county boundary, and there are several railway stations as well as tramway facilities. The architect undertakes to build on it 5,779 cottages, which could be let at from 6 to 8 shillings per week.

EL DORADO FOR CLARK.

New Copper Process Discovered by Montana Capitalist.

SAVING OF $100 PER TON GAINED.

Western Cresœus Expects His Process to Make Him King of the Metals. Electrolytic Method Found Much More Rapid in Action Than the Present System.

The New York Herald's European edition recently published the following from its London correspondent:

Senator Clark's visit to Europe is likely to confirm his claim to the title of "copper king" in a way that he did not anticipate when he set out to round up the Rio Tinto mine into the new amalgamation. When he returns to America, not only will he be in a position to dictate terms to every copper foundry in the United States if a deal which I heard of the other day goes through.

This deal means the acquisition by the Montana senator of a newly discovered process by which bars, sheets and tubes can be manufactured from the crude material almost at the pit's mouth. This will mean a saving of something like $100 per ton on the refined material.

The process is electrolytic and is closely analogous to the electrolytic refining method by which 300,000 tons of copper were refined in the United States last year. The new process uses the same amount of electrical energy per ton of metal as the old, but is worked at a rate ten times greater, and in melting a rate 30 times greater is said to have been successfully used.

The manufacture of copper articles direct from the crude metal has long engaged the attention of inventors in view of the enormous profits accruing. Many attempts have been made, but hitherto all alike have been unsuccessful or only partially successful. The new process is said not only to overcome the known difficulties, but by an ingenious contrivance, automatic in its action, to have effected a marvelous improvement over all methods heretofore known.

Mr. David Cook, an electrical engineer, who carried out the lighting of the city of London, gave me some important data regarding the process, which, he says, will revolutionize the copper industry. "It had," he said, "actually been made by this process," he said, "and I myself stood a test up in 3,000 pounds per square inch without showing a sign of weakness, the ordinary test being 600 pounds. To show how it would work, say in the Anaconda mines, where 1,000 tons of copper are electrolytically refined daily in 1,400 vats, covering something like 45 acres of ground, only 100 vats would be required by the new process. Where under present conditions the product requires to be subsequently through the processes of smelting, drawing, forging and rolling before the finished article is produced, the new process will produce the finished article direct from the vat. This means the saving of from $100 to $300 per ton compared with the present method. In fact, the new process practically abolishes copper manufacturing as at present understood."

Messrs. Stanger and Blount, government analysts, have been making tests of the new process in their laboratory at Westminster. The results of their test show that copper can be deposited as a coherent sheet at a current density ten times greater than that employed in ordinary electro deposition. The copper so deposited is almost chemically pure, and in consequence of this purity its electrical conductivity approaches the theoretical limit. The metal is also free from inclusions.

Stripped of scientific verbiage, the new process amounts simply to this: Where formerly or, rather, at present it requires many days to convert the raw material into sheet copper, which has to be subsequently put through an expensive process to produce the finished article, the new process will turn out the finished article by a single operation. British and Canadian rights have already been secured by syndicates, and I understand that Senator Clark has the option on the American rights, the purchase price running into six figures.

TURKISH GIANT A DIPLOMAT.

Djellad Bey, New Legation Secretary, Stands 6 Feet 4 Inches.

The Turkish minister at Washington recently received notice that Djellad Bey had been appointed first secretary of the legation at Washington, vice Alfred Rustem Bey, removed because of his authorship of treasonable articles published in the London Daily Mail.

The new first secretary is the tallest Turk in the diplomatic service, says the New York World. He stands 6 feet 4 inches in his socks and weighs 250 pounds. His father, Munir Pasha, spoke 20 languages fluently and was able to read and write several others. Djellad Bey has made a specialty of music and is a fine performer upon several instruments.

American Speed.

Two thousand tons of American coal recently arrived in England. They show the lines, says the Philadelphia Times, on which the industry of this country is beginning to make itself felt there.

An Active Improvement.

If nothing else will stop the British war, the war expenses may, says the Boston Advertiser, budge it.

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A HORRIBLE DEATH

Mrs. Frederick Gardner, Residing Nine Miles North of This City, Is the Victim

OF A GASOLINE EXPLOSION

The Burning Fluid Is Thrown Over the Person of the Unfortunate and She Is Almost Instantly a Mass of Flames—Death Follows Close Upon the Accident.

Mrs. Frederick Gardner, residing about nine miles north of the city, was the victim of a frightful accident at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, resulting in her death at 7:15 o'clock that evening.

The unfortunate woman was engaged with her household duties and attempted to fill a gasoline stove while it was burning. An explosion was the result, and with the shock of explosion Mrs. Gardner spilled gasoline upon her clothing and in an instant she was shrouded in flame. Her husband was about the house at the time of the accident, and hearing her screams, hastened to her assistance, but did not reach her until the clothing had been entirely burned from her person.

Medical assistance was procured as quickly as possible, but the physicians called found her injuries of a necessarily fatal character, and could do nothing, death coming to alleviate her sufferings at the hour mentioned.

The deceased was about twenty-one years of age, and had been married about eighteen months.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner occupied a house on the farm of Thomas Malcolm and were left in charge of the farm Saturday, while Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm paid friends in this city a visit. The lady and gentleman were called home by telephone shortly after the accident. Within the last six months Mrs. Malcolm was horribly burned in a gasoline stove explosion on the same farm.

FEW TEST WELLS

May Soon Be Put Down in a Hunt for Oil.

Several of the local persons who for some time have been of the opinion that Marion county contains oil and who have been helped to make a few searches for the liquid treasure, were the other day conversing with an old oil man, who gave it as his opinion that the county does contain oil. He gave his reasons for the belief, and stated that he had never known them to fail. His reason for so thinking is that the county is entirely, or almost entirely, surrounded by a large gas belt. Gas is, as a general rule, found about an oil territory. Gas is found north, west and east of here. The oil is always found lower down than the gas and inside of it, for the reason that the gas, in seeking a higher point, works out around the edges and up to the surface.

If his theory is good some place near the center of this county there is an oil basin.

Wells have been bored in various parts of the county, and have been failures, the gentleman quoted said, but if the boring is kept up in different localities, oil will be struck, and in paying quantities.

Now the question which is agitating the enthusiasts is where is the locality. It is possible that a few test wells will be sunk ere long in a district which is believed to contain oil.

MEMORIAL DAY

A Committee Is Appointed Looking to Its Observance.

The committee of arrangements for Memorial day of Cooper Post, No 117, G. A. R., met Friday evening and appointed the following citizens as a committee:

Grant E. Mouser, Michael Clark, G. B. Christian, Jr., Richard Horn, E. Huber, C. F. Garberson and J. F. Prendergast to co-operate with the post committee.

S. S. Irey, who works for his brother at Scott Town, was driving nails in a hard stick of timber last week when one flew and struck him in the left eye, seriously injuring the eye.

GRAND SHOWING

Is Being Made by the Local Postoffice at Present.

Statistics are sometimes dry, but never harmful to anybody, and a glance at the work of the postoffice ledger in general, and especially that of the local office, is interesting.

There are about 9,000 railway postal clerks in the country, whose energies are greatly taxed in making delivery of the mails along the routes with which they are identified.

In contrast it may be said there were 2,225 employed in the capacity named in 1875, which gives an excellent idea of the growth in the department.

In passing examinations for this position a grade of not less than 95 per cent. is required and the average of the 9,000 clerks is near 99 per cent. A testimonial to the service is had from the fact that one clerk running into Marion in the month of February distributed 1,150 sacks of papers and was charged with giving but three single papers to the wrong dispatch. The same clerk during the month of March distributed 860 sacks of papers without a single error.

The clerk must distribute his mail with accuracy and without hesitation, and it is often the case that a letter travels much faster than a passenger could.

In the business done by the Marion postoffice, of which Mr. J. D. Fisher took charge June 7, 1898, there has been great advancement. From April, 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, 4,522 money orders were issued and between the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1901 there were 8,157 orders issued. From April 1, 1898, to the same date in '99, 4,500 registers were made, and in the following year 6,228.

During the past year the railway postal clerks were paid from the local office $26,268, office clerks $3,000, carriers $6,250. Twenty-two mails are received and dispatched each day, and forty-two pouches and one hundred and thirty-five sacks are handled on an average each day. The gross receipts for 1898 were $19,360.11 and for 1900, $21,258.19, a very comfortable increase while the number of pouches and sacks handled is a good index to what is exacted of the postmaster and his capable employes.

OIL REFINERY

One Will Be Located in Marion in the Near Future.

The old handle factory on west Center street has been sold by Mr. Carper of Delaware to a couple of gentlemen from Kentucky, who will, in the very near future, open in it an oil refinery. The gentlemen who have purchased the place are already in a similar business in the state named, and will run the place here in conjunction with the other.

A great amount of repairs will be placed on the building, both on the interior and outside, and the necessary machinery will be brought here as quickly as the building is ready to receive it.

The gentlemen who are to start the business consider Marion an excellent location for such an institution. They will employ several men and will be ready for business very soon.

Lubricating and similar oils are to be made.

PRETTY MARRIAGE

Is Solemnized in the Village of Green Camp Sunday.

The nuptials of Mr. Russell Leaverton and Miss Clara Ritter were solemnized at 5:30 o'clock Sunday evening at the home of the former's parents in Green Camp. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor of the Baptist church of that place, in the presence of about twenty-five guests.

Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served. The attendants of the bride and groom were Mr. Mark Leaverton and Miss Ethel Ritter.

Mr. Leaverton is connected with the Dr. C. E. Sawyer sanatorium. The bride, who has made her home in this city for several years, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ritter of Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Leaverton came to this city Sunday evening and will reside on north Main street.

Spring is the starting point of the year—Take Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil Compound **and start right**

Why—

Because it supplies the greatest vitalizing force that medical science has ever discovered. As a reconstructive and builder of body tissue, it is superior to any other Spring tonic you can take. No grease. No fishy taste. As palatable as milk.

Sold by druggists everywhere

Made by Katharmon Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PRIVATE FERRELL

Is the Guest of His Parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferrell of South High Street.

HOME FROM THE PHILIPPINES

He Has Seen Service in the Philippines and Fought for Uncle Sam in China—He Was One of the Army Which Marched from Tien Tsin to the C ital.

Private Harry Ferrell of company H, Fourteenth United States infantry, is visiting his parents, Dr and Mrs J H Ferrell of south High street. He will remain here about eight days, then go to Goshen, Indiana, to visit Dr Ferrell's sister, with whom he resided at the time of his enlistment. With the exception of dysentry which he contracted while in China, Private Ferrell is in very good health.

Private Ferrell enlisted in the army April 19, 1899, though he did not celebrate his twenty-first birthday until over a year later, while taking part in the siege of Peking. He was sent at once to San Francisco, from which city he sailed June 22, the same year, for the Philippines. July 4 of that year was the first to be celebrated on the Hawaiian islands, which had so recently become a part of this country, and Young Ferrell was there to see the festivities, and help make the occasion a memorable one.

July 21, 1899, Ferrell landed in Manilla, and was almost immediately sent to a place called Parnaque, eight and one-half miles south of the city. The regiment remained there until December, 21, 1899, taking part in skirmishes which were of almost daily occurrence. On that date it returned to the city and did garrison duty until July 15, 1900, when it was loaded on transports for China, reaching the land of the pig tails July 23. Then came that memorable march to Peking, August 5 the regiment was engaged in one of the battles of the short war, and lost seventy-three men, killed and wounded, a majority of the latter dying later when the walls were finally scaled. It was a bugler from company E of Ferrell's regiment who first planted the stars and stripes on their top. For that act the young fellow was given a cadetship in the military academy at West Point.

Returning, the regiment reached Manilla November 12 and was again assigned to garrison duty, though Ferrell did not remain with it, the hot marches and hard fighting having compelled him to go the hospital. Early this spring with other sick soldiers in the Islands he was brought back to San Francisco from which city he came on home, having secured a sick leave of sixty days, which expires June 15, when he will report to the commanding officer there. As his term of enlistment expires April 10, 1902, he will not, in all probability, be returned to the Philippines.

Private Ferrell is a rather good looking young man. His services in the regular army have been of an exceptional benefit to him in several ways. He has been half way around the world at the expense of the government, and has seen and learned much that tends to broaden and develop a man. When questioned in regard to how he liked army life, he replied philosophically, that, like everything else, it has its agreeable and disagreeable features. While he would not take a great deal for his experience on the other hand he has no desire to re-enlist and will return very gladly to private life as soon as his three years' time expires. He has no complaints to offer concerning treatment, rations and other matters, and feels that there are worse things than being in the army in the Philippines. The people of the Islands he describes as cunning and treacherous.

How to Get On.

"Don't you see?" said Bob. "He goes up to a house, rings the area bell, pokes a packet of medicine without a direction into the servant's hands and walks off."

"Servant takes it into the dining room. Master opens it and reads the label: 'Draft to be taken at bedtime—pills as before—lotion as usual—the powder. From Sawyer's, late Nockemorfs—physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared,' and all the rest of it.

"Shows it to his wife. She reads the label. It goes down to the servants. They read the label. Next day the boy calls. 'Very sorry—his mistake—immense business—great many parcels to deliver—Mr. Sawyer's compliments—late Nockemorfs.'

"The name gets known, and that's the thing, my boy, in the medical way. Bless your heart, old fellow, it's better than all the advertising in the world. We have got one four ounce bottle that's been to half the houses in Bristol and hasn't done yet."—"Pickwick Papers."

Japan Is Up to Date.

The communications department in Tokyo, Japan, says a correspondent, has been arranging to promulgate an imperial ordinance which will install some physicians in the trains running between Kobe and Shimbashi and in the steamers. The department of agriculture and commerce will order all factories having no less than 50 laborers to hire a special doctor to look after the health of the workers.

Appropriate.

Sunday School Teacher—Johnnie, do you know the name of Lot's wife?

Johnnie—It must have been Lottie Rubber.—Life.

Bad blood and indigestion are deadly enemies to good health. Burdock Blood Bitters destroys them.

ARE AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Five Powers Decide Not to Respect Decisions of Her Courts.

Venezuela has received the first installment of a stunning rebuke, and there is more of it coming, says a Washington special to the New York Times. Three powers have already signified to her that they will not respect the decisions of her courts and that certain decrees issued by her executive are null and void. Two other powers are about to lend the same notice to her, if they have not already issued it, and others are expected. In short, Venezuela is fast assuming the place of a pariah among nations.

The notice referred to has already been issued by the United States, Spain and Germany. Great Britain and Holland are the two nations which are about to issue it. The United States has gone further than the other powers, for in the case of the asphalt dispute she has served notice on Venezuela that she reserves the right to "review" the decisions of that country's courts.

The matter which has aroused these different nations to take this action, however, is totally unrelated to the asphalt dispute and relates to old grievances. The most striking thing about it is that there is absolutely no concert of action. There has not been even a suggestion from one power to another, and yet the five powers named are taking this course spontaneously. Each has arrived at the decision of its own accord.

President Castro some time ago issued three decrees. The last provided for the creation of a commission to pass upon claims, the final decision of which will rest with the supreme court of Venezuela; the second limited the time within which claims may be brought to 90 days, and the third provided for the payment of claims from a fund to be known as a revolutionary fund. It is asserted that this fund has no guaranty and is not backed up by anything and that the paper would certainly be worthless. The 90 day clause was offensive, because there are some parts of Venezuela which cannot be reached in less than two months by mail. The commission clause was objected to because the powers have no confidence whatever in the supreme court of Venezuela, which would have the ultimate decision of the claims passed upon by the commission under Venezuelan law.

The powers have therefore served notice on President Castro that his decrees are of no effect and that they will not consider the decisions of the supreme court in matters relating to their citizens as binding. This is not quite as strong at an action as that taken by the United States in announcing its intention to review the decision of the supreme court in the asphalt trust, but it is even more significant because of the unanimity reached without any concert of action.

BUTTERFLIES FOR PARKS.

Gaudy Insects to Be Supplied in London as an Attraction.

The parks committee of the London county council is considering an interesting proposal, namely, the introduction of butterflies into the parks under its jurisdiction, says the London Mail. The suggestion, which it seems probable will be carried out, was made by C. J. Longman of Paternoster row. His plan of action seems quite workable, and he has wisely chosen three butterflies to begin with whose requirements are not very great, which are very prolific and which are among the most handsome of our more common species.

The insects in question are the "red admiral," with its velvety black wings, bordered with black and white, the "peacock," with its famous "eyes," and the pretty little "tortoise shell." The food plant upon which the caterpillars live is the same in all cases, being the stinging nettle. All that will be required at first will be plantations of nettles inclosed for protection sake upon which a host of eggs or young grubs will be placed.

It may be objected that many of the butterflies will make use of their wings and betake themselves to the country. Possibly a number will, but it will be easy in all probability to raise them in great quantities. When they from time to time emerge from their chrysalides, they are bound to fly about the parks for some time and take advantage of any honey producing flowers that they may meet upon their way.

DARING BALLOON TRIP.

Experienced French Balloonist Will Attempt to Cross the Atlantic.

Encouraged by the offer of American financial co operation, Louis Godard, the aeronaut, has decided to attempt to cross the Atlantic at an early date, says a Paris dispatch to the New York Herald. His balloon will measure 11,000 cubic meters and will be of the best type of construction. Two months' provisions will be carried for ten persons, and the total weight will be 12,000 kilograms, including 5,000 ballast.

M. Godard is of the opinion that he could travel 40 days in the air, but he estimates that the duration of the transatlantic trip, allowing for the most disadvantageous conditions of the atmosphere and for deviation, will not be more than 12 days. He will be accompanied by three professional aeronauts and other passengers belonging to the scientific world and the press. He has made more than 700 balloon trips.

The total expenditure for the Atlantic crossing is put approximately at $40,000.

Adjectives In Demand.

America's most brilliant space writers will, says the Philadelphia Ledger, at once go into training to report King Edward's coronation.

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA
THE UP-TO-DATE
LITTLE LIVER PILL

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA for SICK HEADACHE
LIVERITA for DYSPEPSIA
LIVERITA for FLATULENCE
LIVERITA for HEARTBURN
LIVERITA for PAIN AFTER EATING
LIVERITA for WANT OF APPETITE
LIVERITA for ACIDITY OF STOMACH
LIVERITA for NAUSEA
LIVERITA for SOUR STOMACH
LIVERITA for SLOW DIGESTION
LIVERITA for FULLNESS
LIVERITA for FOUL BREATH
LIVERITA for BAD TASTE IN MOUTH
LIVERITA for COATED TONGUE

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up to Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

LIVERITA for BILIOUSNESS
LIVERITA for SALLOW FACE
LIVERITA for TORPID LIVER
LIVERITA for CONSTIPATION
LIVERITA for SLUGGISH BOWELS
LIVERITA for PILES
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LIVERITA for MUDDY COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for JAUNDICE
LIVERITA for INSOMNIA
LIVERITA for BAD BLOOD
LIVERITA for KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
LIVERITA for BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for WOMEN and CHILDREN

40 PILLS 10c

LIVERITA
THE UP-TO-DATE
Little LIVER Pill
NERVITA MEDICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

15 PILLS 5c

For sale by the Dumble Pharmacy, North Main Street.

HAUNTED FORT OF SAN JUAN

Ghost of Spanish Officer Appears Nightly at Fort San Geronimo.

Fort San Geronimo, at the western extremity of San Juan island, Porto Rico, is a historic spot, a Spanish built castle erected a couple of hundred years or so ago. It sits away back from the highway, the nearest habitation being half a mile distant. The approach to the fort is through a long palm shaded lane, and as tradition says the old place is haunted there are few visitors after sunset.

Major Selden A. Day, with two orderlies, is the sole occupant of the picturesque spot, and he has been quartered there since General Miles first entered San Juan.

Every night at midnight, so Major Day tells his guests, a team of white horses attached to a coach dashes up

GHOST OF SAN GERONIMO.

the driveway and into the court. From the coach alights a transparent figure attired in the uniform of a Spanish officer of 150 years ago. He enters the fort noiselessly, and the coach drives clattering down the lane. The sight is so familiar to the old artillery officer that he no longer, so he says, cares a rap whether the antiquated spanish captain visits him or not, but whenever a new guest arrives the host insists that he remain until the ghost appears. At first, two years ago, one of the sentries fired point blank at the driver, who had refused to halt on command. The ball passed through his breast, according to the soldier's tale, but the coachman did not even tremble. The guard did, however, and afterward served in the guardhouse for deserting his post.

Postoffice Robbed.

Hamilton, O., April 30 — Burglars dynamited the safe in the postoffice and store at Excello and secured $700 of which $250 was Postmaster Diver's own money.

Get Ready For the Place Above You.

The greatest requisite for advancement is to be fitted for the place above you. Many a young man has failed of promotion because he was not fitted for the opening when it came and had not tried to see how much good he could do for his employer, but how little.—Success.

DR. KUTCHIN, Ex-U. S. Surgeon, Columbus, Ohio.

Is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DOCTOR KUTCHIN

20 Years Experience

Recognized by the entire medical fraternity as the

LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE WORLD.

He cures sick men and women, and has an established reputation for honesty and reliability. He keeps his promises.

The Bible says "In the mouths of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here are several witnesses.

Dr. Kutchin has hundreds of such testimonials, but never publishes a name unless asked to do so. Read what these cured and happy people have to say.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE THE DOCTOR BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE?

SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

I was desperately ill for several years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I had as good doctors as I could get in this part of the country, but they did not help me. I was bloated so I could not walk; my feet were swollen so I could only wear a big pair of ladies' overshoes; I was almost blind; and the doctors gave me up to die.

My father took me to Dr. Kutchin, and while he would not promise to cure me he gave me treatment. I have doctored with him for 1 months. Now I can say plainly and am improving so rapidly that I feel about as well as ever. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Kutchin. Will answer letters if stamp is enclosed. MRS CHARLES VANNAYON Kittman, Ohio.

THIS FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS GOOD READING.

Versailles, O., April, 1901.

For seven years I never drew a well breath. I took Peruna and all the other patent medicines until I had enough bottles in my house to start a drug store. I tried seven of eight local doctors. Nothing ever helped me. Finally I went to see Dr. Kutchin, and as pronounced my disease Bronchial Catarrh. In three months I gained eighteen pounds. I am getting well as fast as a man can.

Dr. Kutchin is very reasonable in his charges and I would have saved hundreds of dollars if I had gone to him sooner. I advise all the sick to doctor with him, for they will never regret it. JOSEPH SAINTIGNON.

CURED SEVEN YEARS AGO.

I was in deep trouble 7 years ago. In fact, I was about dead. I had a bad case of catarrh of the stomach and disease of the kidneys. I could not do an hour's work with it playing out. I was bloated, had dark, sleepy eyes, with pain in my back, and a red, fiery feeling. I used to get up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. Nothing helped me. I had often heard of Dr. Kutchin and I determined to go and see him. He took my case and cured me. I owe my life to him. That was six years ago. I keep well and strong. My advice to the sick is—go and see Dr. Kutchin. If he can't do you good he will tell you so. He is reliable in every way, and you can depend on him. I will answer letters enclosing stamp. D. CAPELLI, Cortland, Ohio.

ONE PATENT WRITES.

"I was brought up on a farm, but at 20 was a nervous wreck. I was a mere, despondent and gloomy, nervous, sunken eyed with dark circles, and my digestion could make me feel miserably poor; back weak; dragging feeling in pelvic region; complexion of the worst; hair loose; pimples on face. My hollow cheeks, sunken form and drawn countenance revealed the blight of my existence. Doctors tried me for consumption but did not help me. I was recommended by a friend to see Dr. Kutchin. His treatment made me a different man. I was radically and permanently cured. My nerves became strong—my blood pure—gained 10 pounds—eyes bright, and the pimples disappeared, opened up, and I felt myself a man in every respect—steady."

The doctor has been visiting this county for one year.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AT

New Reber House, Marion, O., on Wednesday, May 22. Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1901.

J. B. Taylor Res. Phone 1523 | **Drs. Taylor & Simpson, Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery** | L. B. Simpson Res. Phone 2297

Office Fisher building, cor. West Center and Prospect streets, over Shumaker & Archer's Grocery. Patronage Appreciated—Good Service—Reasonable Charges.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DR. A. MELVILLE CRANE
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country.
Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Especial attention given to fitting of spectacles.
Office at new building, 418 E. Center St.
Telephone 67. Marion, O.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,
has located in Marion with offices at 218 East Center Street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
Phone No. 1321.

To the Citizens of Marion:
Mr. J. J. White, No. 242 Ballentine Ave., is appointed agent at Marion for the sale of the Celebrated McFarland Indian Capsole. This is the most wonderful medicine down to the present age the world has ever known. There are more cures credited to this famous vegetable compound than to all other proprietary medicine known to man. They cure the liver; they cure the stomach; they cure the kidneys; they cure rheumatism; they cure constipation and headaches of all kinds, because they cleanse the blood and purify it. Mr. White himself has been cured of one of the most severe cases of inflamatory rheumatism by the medicine and can tell you of hundreds they have cured of some of the above complaints.
Prepared by Dr. J. McFarland,
Columbus, Ohio.

Trained Voices
Are in Demand.
I can train them.
Herbert Hutchinson,
Voice Teacher,
272 S. Greenwood St. - - - Marion, O.

STEEVES & PASTERS,
DENTISTS.
111½ W. Center St. Phone 2384
Dr. M. C. Steeves, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with years of experience and observation. Dr. W. F. Pasters, graduate of Dental department of The Ohio Medical University, with all the modern ideas pertaining to dental science.

CHARLES C. FISHER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Bennett Building.

George D. Copeland. John H. Bartram.
COPELAND & BARTRAM,
Attorneys and Counselors At Law.
Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

WADDELL & KNAPP,
General INSURANCE Agents,
1898
FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR
Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y. Largest Dividend Paying Co. In the World
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
Office opp. court house, Leonard building. MARION, O.

THE
Marion County Bank Co.
(Successor to J. S. Reed & Co.)
ESTABLISHED 1839.
Cash Capital - - - $250,000 00.
Active deposit. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.
Expert vault for valuable papers free to customers.
R. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice Presidents.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst. Cashier

We Take
Farm Risks
And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.
Uncapher & McKinley.

A good looking horse and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a combination.
Eureka Harness Oil
not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as it ordinarily would.
Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.
Give Your Horse a Chance!

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

AGOSTA SCHOOLS

They Graduate a Class of Ten Pupils Friday Evening--The Methodist Church Is Scene

OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

It Is Handsomely Decorated for the Occasion—An Outline of the Ten Efforts of the Graduates—Diplomas Are Presented—The Class Address Made by Rev. E. J. Webster.

The first high school commencement ever held in the little village of Agosta took place Friday evening when a class of ten pupils bid farewell to public school life and entered into the stormier life beyond, of which students dream so much, but know so little. It was an event in the history of the little place, of which the citizens of the village, as well as those participating, may well feel proud. No small village can boast of a better affair of the kind.

The exercises were held in the Methodist church, which was crowded to the doors long before the hour set for the beginning. Scores of people were turned away as they could not get within hearing distance. The front porch was crowded and at every window a small crowd collected to hear, or get a glimpse of the various graduates. The church was prettily decorated for the occasion with both cut flowers and potted plants. Across the front was worked, in green, the class motto, "Onward, Though the Rocks Be Rugged," and the class colors, violet and white, were tastily displayed to an advantage in several places.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the members of the class marched in and the Agosta orchestra pleasingly rendered an overture. Mr. G. T. Nesbitt offered a short invocation, and was followed by a greeting give by the pastors.

Miss Bertha Schmidt was the first of the graduates to speak. She delivered the salutatory and acquitted herself with honor, speaking of school days and how in that time the strength is acquired which is so essential in after life.

"True Nobility" was the topic discussed by William Burley in an able manner. He, in his short talk, showed that true nobility exists more in deeds than otherwise, and is one of the things which can add much to the happiness of mankind.

A piano solo by Rudolph Artes and a piano duet by Miss Annie Cooper and Miss Nina Hathaway were well executed and added pleasure to the entertainment.

Harold Prettyman, in a convincing manner, talked on "Success the Result of Fixed Purpose," telling of how true success is only obtainable through a concentration of energies and forces and comes only after a determined effort in one channel.

"The Dawning of the Twentieth Century" was discussed by Lester Knight who told of the marvelous strides made during the past century, particularly during the last fifty years thereof, and then took a peep into the possibilities of the future as indicated by the past. His subject was carefully handled.

A piano duet by Miss Dale Horton and Miss Edna Dutton was cleverly rendered, and the audience was enlightened on the value of "Fragments of Time," by Miss DeLeal Clark, who had studiously learned that it is the small bits of time carefully used which have made many men great. In the course of but a few years, if spare moments are properly utilized, many things of an unusually beneficial nature can be obtained.

Lewis Reardon followed Miss Clark with an oration, "Be Self-Reliant," in which he splendidly portrayed the good which comes from being self-reliant and not dependent on others. Self-reliance comes from diligent industry in preparing for the affairs to come.

A quartet, which pleasingly rendered a selection, was followed by Guy Prettyman, who addressed the audience on "Prepare for Life," making it evident to all that he believed in taking time by the forelock and getting in condition for the battles of life before they are upon us. His subject was ably handled.

Mrs. D. Dow sang "Oh, Christ Our Redeemer" very nicely and the "The Decisive Battle of the Rebellion" was talked upon by John C. Lavisi. He characterized the battle of Gettysburg as the decisive battle of the war, and compared it with several of the battles of ancient history which are recorded as being of importance to modern civilization.

Miss Nida Hathaway, who had for her subject "Moments of Victory," spoke after an excellently rendered duet by Miss Burley and Mr. Dickason. Miss Hathaway in a capable manner showed that the happiness during the moment of a victory eclipses the anticipation of it, and entirely recompenses a person for the effort put forth in securing it.

A cornet solo by Ira Beckley greatly pleased the audience. The accompaniment was played by Miss Atta Bilzer.

The valedictory was given by Edmond Dutton. He feelingly expressed the thanks of the class to the teachers, board of education and friends, who had assisted in getting them through school, and for the class bid farewell to all as a class. His address was one of the cleverest of the evening.

A nicely rendered duet preceded the presentation of the diplomas by Dr. Holmes, president of the board of education, who congratulated the members of the class on their splendid work.

Another piano solo by Mr. Artes pleased as greatly as did his first, then, Rev. E. J. Webster delivered the class address, in it bidding the scholars be faithful to the duties of life as they had in school and predicting for them success if they do. He admonished them to be honest and faithful in the tasks of life. His talk was short but to the point and was well received, not alone by the class members, but by all present.

The meeting was then dismissed with the benediction.

The program, though quite long, was sufficiently interesting and entertaining to be void of any tediousness. To the members of the class and the superintendent of the schools, Mr. Frank W. Stoll, great credit is due for making it what it was. The Agosta citizens are justified in the pride they take in the event.

HENRY FALKE

Dies at the Home of His Niece on Fairview Street.

Henry Falke died of heart trouble at 6 o'clock Thursday evening at the home of his niece, Mrs. William Baas of Fairview street.

Mr. Falke was taken seriously ill five days ago at his home on the Green Camp pike and was brought to this city to receive proper medical attention. His vitality was at a low ebb, however, he being seventy-three years of age, and he passed away as stated.

Mr. Falke had, for many years, led a quiet and secluded life in his little home on the Green Camp pike. His wife died in October, 1897, since which time he has had less to do with humanity than ever. He cultivated a little garden plot near his home, and eked out a comfortable living.

Mr. Falke was born in Altenburg, Saxony, Germany, February 6, 1825. He and his wife came to this country many years ago, and had resided in this county for about twenty years. The deceased was a brick and stone mason by trade.

The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Baas residence on Fairview street. Rev. Henry Jost, pastor of the German M. E. church, conducted the services.

Interment was made in Marion cemetery.

MRS. ANNA CURTIS

Dies at the Home of Her Daughter Early Friday Morning.

The death of Mrs. Anna M. Curtis occurred at 4 o'clock Friday morning at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Neely, No. 750 east Center street, after a lingering illness of the cases incident to advanced age. The deceased was seventy-three years old and has resided in this city for about one year, coming here from Greenville.

Charles E. Curtis of north Prospect street is a son of the deceased. The funeral services were held at 8:45 o'clock Saturday morning at the Neely residence. The remains were taken to Greenville Saturday for interment.

A Great Discovery for Cancer.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 21, 1898
Dr. C. D. Warner, Dear Sir,—I have used your Compound of Seven Cures, the great cancer cure and blood purifier, with excellent results. I do not hesitate to recommend it for the purposes for which it is used. Its effects are in a short time so manifest that it cannot fail to give the best of satisfaction.
Jas. Cummings.
For sale by W. B. Foye.

New Seeds Ten Cents Package

We sell you new, clean, reliable garden seeds at 3 cents package. Don't pay more. Hundreds of customers using them every year.
116-12-wk-t-t J. W. Thew.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Huberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-ly-c

BANKING GROWTH

The Splendid Showing of One of Marion's Strong Banks in Ten Official Statements

MARION COUNTY BANK SHOWING

In Ten Years of Corporate Existence Its Deposits Have Grown from $105,791.27 to $414,805.21. While Its Resources Have Increased from $317,319.00 to $608,168.12.

It is ten years, it would seem, since the incorporated bank era began in Marion. Prior to that time the banks were private corporations and made no public statements of the conditions of their affairs. Since then there have been semi-annual statements published in April and October, showing the general public, and bank patrons in particular, the actual conditions of these financial institutions. Nothing more strikingly shows the financial growth of Marion. The Marion County bank published its first statement in 1892. Though the bank, however, be young as seventy-three years of age, and be passed away as stated.

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commanded every confidence, the April, 1892, statement showed deposits of only $105,791.27, while the last April statement showed deposits to have grown to $414,805.21. In these same two comparative statements the loans in 1892 were $207,355.06, while in 1901 they had mounted to $367,888.81. The bank resources in 1892 were $317,319.00 and in 1901 had grown to $608,168.12—pretty well up to the three quarter of a million mark.

It is this extraordinary development in strength and popularity that led the stockholders at the recent annual meeting to increase the directory by the addition of four strong names. In those of Charles C. Fisher, Henry Ackerman, George B. Christian and Jacob G. Leffler. The former directory, to which these names were added, was composed of S. H. Johnson, Harry True, George D. Copeland, James P. Reed and W. H. Schaffner.

The comparative figures on deposits and resources from the April statements are given below.

DEPOSITS.		RESOURCES.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$414,805.21	1901	$608,168.12

AT CALEDONIA

Commencement Exercises Will Be Held on Evening of May 17.

The annual commencement of the Caledonia high school will be held Friday evening, May 17, at the opera house. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered the previous Sunday evening by Rev. John B. Jones.

There are thirteen members of the class, Miss Alzora Amerlment, Miss Irene Irwin, Miss Loretta Busch, Miss Florence M. Thew, Miss Annie Pittman, Miss Nina O'Donnell, Miss Ione Wickers, Mr. Wesley Rinker, Mr. Rowland R. Hinds, Mr. Charles A. Carpenter, Mr. Avery C. Gatherson, Mr. Leslie Rinker and Mr. Scott R. Kinnamon.

The class colors are blue and orange. No honors are given. The motto is "Launched, but Not Anchored."

An excellent program has been arranged for the occasion. The Grand orchestra of this city is to furnish the music for the evening.

Prince Wilkes will make the stand Monday at home, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Scott Town, at Henry Baker's farm, and Saturday at William Dash's farm, Alonzo R. Jones, Marion, O. 19-wk-t-c

OLD PIONEER GONE.

Mrs. Abigail Harriman Dies Early Saturday Morning.

Mrs. Abigail Harriman, an old pioneer and widow of James Harriman, died at their homestead at 5 o'clock Saturday morning at Bellamy, on north Main street. The deceased was seventy years of age and was born March 26, 1827, in Pa. She had resided in this county for forty years. Five sons and one daughter survive her, the children are Charles and Morris of this city, Dr. Edwards of the village of Otto II. of New York, James H., who left this city only last September with a relief party for Alaska, and Mrs. Louisa Redman of this city.

Funeral services were held Monday afternoon.

Interment was made at Prospect [illegible] cemetery.

A RECEPTION

Will Be Held at the New City Bank Saturday and Monday.

The board of directors of the City National bank has decided to formally open the bank to the public for business on Wednesday, the fifteenth of this month. On the Saturday and Monday preceding the opening day the bank will be opened to the public, it being the nature of a reception and the following members of the board of directors have been placed on a reception committee to arrange the matter: J. A. Moreland, F. E. Sawyer, Chas. H. Mebeth, John D. Evans and George W. Knox.

The furniture is nearly all in position and the work of decorating the walls and laying the floor in front of the [illegible] counter is now being done, the latter being a new thing here, has been completed.

FORMER MARIONITE

Dies at Ft. Recovery—Has Quite a Number of Relatives Here.

A [illegible] received by George Schonbrodt of Greenwood street from Rose Pelot of Ft. Recovery announces the death of Mr. Pelot's father.

The deceased was about eighty years of age and he was an uncle of Mrs. Schonbrodt and a relative of the Rev. Father Lacks of this city. Mr. Pelot resided in this city about forty years ago, when he removed to Ft. Recovery. He has visited here quite frequently since that time. His widow and two children mourn his death.

The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. A number of the relatives in this city attended.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice:

Brooks, Mr. Bennett Clancy, Mr. Wm. Decker, Jennie Gilleland, Mr. James G. Hall, Mr. L. E. [illegible], Johnson, Col., Myers, Mr. Benton, Stevenson, F. C., Stearns, Mr. C. H. [illegible], Spencer, E. C., Vance, J. W. and Y. M., Mrs. Elliott, Frederick, Miss Sarah, Hamilton, Miss Daisy, Hodge, Mrs. Mary, McLean, Mrs. A., Messenger, Mrs. Ella, Schwartzer, Mrs. Katie, Smith, Mrs. Clayton, Taylor, Mrs. James W., package, Anna B. Assenat.

J. H. Fisher, P. M.

AT GREEN CAMP

Mrs. William McNeal Dies at an Early Hour Tuesday.

Mrs. William McNeal of Green Camp died at her home Tuesday morning at 2:30, after an illness of only a few days. The deceased was but twenty years of age and leaves a husband and baby.

The funeral was held at the Green Camp Free Baptist church Wednesday afternoon at 2:30, Rev. E. C. Thompson officiating.

CASH OR CREDIT. THE MARION DEPT. CO. CASH OR CREDIT.
15% DISCOUNT 15%
On all GO-CARTS in this store.
Tonight and Wednesday we will put our entire line of Carts on sale at the above discount.
Baby Carriages must suffer same discount.
GASOLINE STOVES.
1 Burner Gasoline Stove $2.50
2 Burner Gasoline Stove $3.50
3 Burner Gasoline Stove $4.50
and so on up to $24.00.
SPECIAL for today and Wednesday will be Go-Carts and Carriages.

NICE PURSES

Will Be Hung Up by the Local Agricultural Society.

The executive committee of the Marion County Agricultural society met Monday afternoon at the office of Wadell & Knapp and decided upon the prizes and racing events for the coming fair. On Wednesday for the two mile pace and the three minute trot, one hundred dollars each will be hung up. Thursday $200 each will be given for the forty-three pace and the forty-five trot, and for the free-for-all pace $300. The last purse is more liberal than is generally offered at county fairs, and it is hoped by it to secure an exceptionally good field of starters in the events for which it is hung up. The fast events have always filled well here with smaller purses, and the board figures that it will fill better with a liberal purse.

Altogether $1,250 will be hung up in purses for the speed events, and it is thought that amount will have a tendency to bring here a crowd of horsemen.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Find in Favor of Two Pike Petitions Monday.

The county commissioners Monday found in favor of two pikes on petitions presented by property holders in the district which will be affected thereby.

The commissioners appointed for the pike which runs from Agosta to Scott Town were Horace Cockston, John Becker and Ira Ferguson. The commissioners for the pike in Tully township were John Jones, H. R. Lewis and C. M. McKinstry.

The board of commissioners also organized into a board of review to make what further changes are found necessary in the valuations of the county property returned by the triennial land appraisers last spring.

REV. E. J. WEBSTER

Preaches a Baccalaureate Sermon at Agosta Sunday Evening.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the Agosta High school was preached Sunday evening by Rev. E. J. Webster of that village at the Methodist Episcopal church. He took as his text the words uttered by Christ, "Learn of Me."

Rev. Mr. Webster characterized Christ as the true teacher, and in his sermon, which was an exceptionally good one, admonished the graduates to follow His teachings.

The church was crowded and each person learned a good and useful lesson from the words of the pastor.

INVITATIONS OUT

For the Marriage of Mr. Uncapher and Miss Merchant.

The following marriage invitations, issued will be pleasing news to the friends of Mr. Uncapher and Miss Merchant, both of whom are deservedly popular young people of this city:

Mr. and Mrs. Jay T. Merchant request your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Carrie R., to Mr. Amos Guthery Uncapher, Thursday evening, May sixteenth, nineteen hundred and one, at eight o'clock, at their home at Kenalnton Place, Marion, Ohio. At home after June first, Girard avenue, Marion, O.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

Fire totally destroyed the house on the Elsey farm in Salt Rock township Thursday noon. The tenant residing on the property is C. E. Williams. The loss is $1,600 and is partially covered by insurance.

Money to loan in sums of $500.00, $1,000.00, $1,500.00, $2,000.00, $3,000.00 or more on long time and low interest.
A. Barron. 127-1-2-wk-t-2

J. N. HOYT,
—THE—
MARION OPTICIAN,
At residence and Office, 319 South Main Street,
Mondays Only.

THE
Farmers & Mechanics Bank Co.
MARION, OHIO.
Capital paid in $200,000
Surplus 70,000
Undivided profits 8,275
Accounts of Corporations, Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts issued on foreign countries.
OFFICERS:
E. Huber, Pres. T. J. McMurray, Vice Pres.
H. B. Hane, Vice Pres. and Cashier.
H. W. Culbertson, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
E. Huber, T. J. McMurray, H. B. Hane, Isaac W. King, H. B. Harvey, H. Rieseling, J. G. Leffler.

The Up and Doing Store.
LAWN MOWERS.
There are many kinds—good, bad and indifferent. You will swear by the lawn mower you get here, not swear at it.
RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block, Marion, Ohio.

See the new designs in Photo Buttons now in the window, price from 25c and up.
Vail's Photographic Studio 218 E. Center St.

AT GALION

A Marion Man Weds a Former Cardington Lady Sunday.

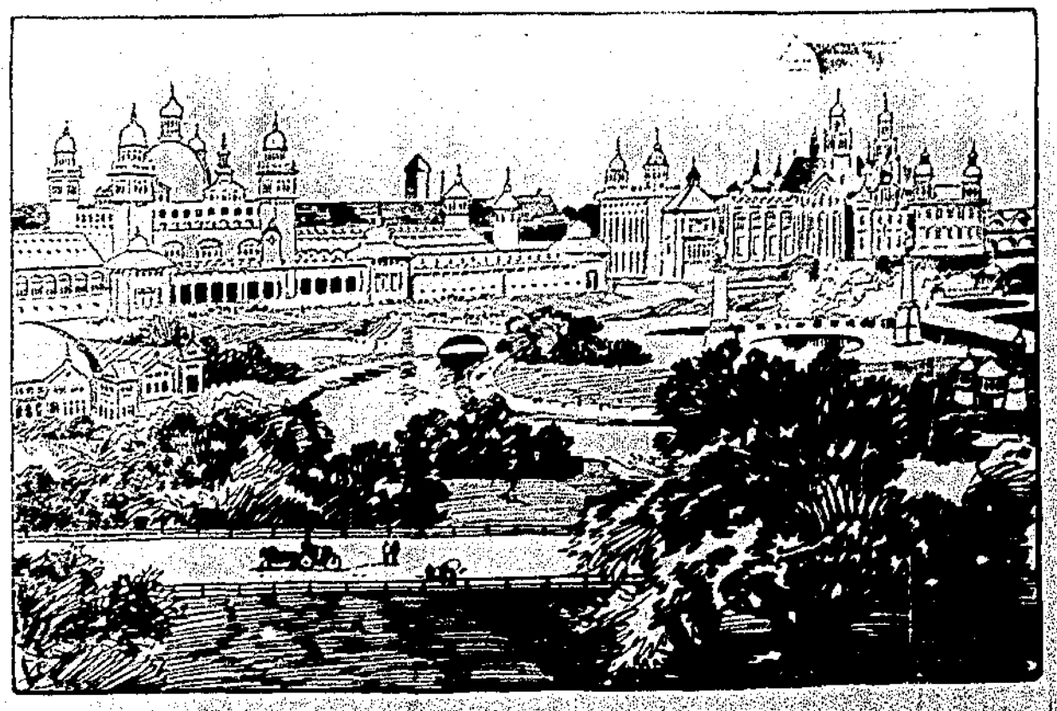
Mr. Irvin Beaver of Marion and Miss Emma Lewis of this city, who formerly removed to this city from Cardington, were united in marriage on Sunday at the M. E. parsonage, the Rev. A. H. Edelman officiating. Immediately after the ceremony a delicious wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride, 417 south Pierce street. Mr. and Mrs. Beaver will remove to Marion next week.—Galion Leader.

Martel Notes.

Martel, May 6.—Last Thursday, while Elsworth Downs was handling a large load of straw, it was overturned and his little son Paul sustained a fracture of the collar bone.

Last Saturday evening, while John Jones and a hired man were driving a colt, they lost control of the animal, which ran off. The hired man escaped with a few bruises, but Mr. Jones had a cut over the left eye, one under it, a deep cut on the right side of the neck, and a broken nose, and two ribs fractured and numerous bruises beside. At the present he is doing well.

A little life may be shortened by a sudden attack of croup. If you have Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand for the emergency.



OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT GLASGOW.

The opening of the International exposition at Glasgow, Scotland, on May 7 by the Duke and Duchess of Fife is an event in which many Americans are interested, although our government has not officially recognized the affair. It is, however, a very elaborate exhibition and well worth visiting. The exhibition is built on the finest site in the city, in the West End park. The grounds and buildings cover 100 acres. Just under the buildings is the river Kelvin, and beyond are the steep banks of the river dotted with white pavilions. The buildings are divided into three parts, the industrial hall, the art gallery and the machinery hall. The style of architecture is Spanish renaissance. The industrial section, which is surmounted by a grand dome, is 700 feet long, 360 feet wide and covers nearly six acres. A main avenue, 700 feet long and 90 feet wide and about 70 feet high, runs through the center of it. The dome rises to a height of 260 feet and is surrounded by a cluster of four white towers.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BUILDERS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN

Some of the Men Who Have Combined to Make the Exposition a Grand Success

All the world has learned by this time through the press that in Buffalo this year is to be held a magnificent exposition. This is known as the Pan-American, and it is in every way a worthy successor to the Columbian, the Transmississippi and, in fact, to the great Parisshow. The throngs of visitors to the Pan-American will see beautiful buildings, great works of art, the latest discoveries and inventions of science and everything that can delight the eye and ear. They will see the great exposition carried on with the regularity of clockwork without

Photo by Rockwood, New York.

DIRECTOR GENERAL WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

disturbance, disorder or excitement. Yet it is a safe venture to say that few of the many thousands will bestow a thought on the unremitting labor, the hours of reflection and the combination of energies that have been necessary to make of the Pan-American exposition the dream of glory and splendor that it will be from May to November.

Foremost among the men who have labored to make of the Pan-American the success that it unquestionably will

PRESIDENT JOHN G. MILBURN.

be is Director General William I. Buchanan, the best organizer of great shows in the United States. Mr. Buchanan was the director of agriculture, live stock and forestry at the Columbian exposition and has been United States minister to Argentina.

Among Mr. Buchanan's most effective coadjutors have been Mr. John G. Milburn, the president of the exposition and the leader of the Buffalo bar, and Mark Bennitt, a journalist of wide experience, who is the superintendent of the press bureau of the Pan-American. Karl Bitter, the director of sculpture, is one of the best of his art in

Photo by Simpson & Beach, Buffalo.

MARK BENNITT.

[Superintendent of press bureau.]

America, while George F. Sever, the superintendent of the electrical exhibit, is an expert of national fame.

The cost of the exposition is conservatively estimated at $10,000,000, and the handling of much of this enormous sum has been wisely attended to by George L. Williams, the treasurer, Edwin Fleming, the secretary of the exposition, has naturally been one of the busiest of the officials, while John N. Scatcherd, chairman of the executive committee, charged with the general superintendency of matters, has given freely of his time and labor to the work.

JOHN N. SCATCHERD.

[Chairman of executive committee.]

The director of works, Newcomb Carleton, deserves the credit attending to the beautiful ensemble effects, his able assistant being Rudolf Ulrich, a

Photo by Simpson & Beach, Buffalo.

SECRETARY EDWIN FLEMING.

landscape artist of note. The securing of architectural harmony in the buildings of the exposition is due to the efforts of a board of architects at whose head is John M. Carrere, one of the leaders of the profession in New York. The beauty of color that will be observed everywhere at the Pan-American is due to the efforts of Charles Y. Turner, the director of color, an artist of national repute.

Besides those named a very large number of distinguished men and women in almost every higher walk in

Photo by Hall, Buffalo.

TREASURER GEORGE L. WILLIAMS.

life have combined to make of the Pan-American exposition a thing of beauty and, even if not a joy forever, at least a very substantial joy for the months that it will interest and delight multitudes of visitors from all parts of the world.

Prepared For the Worst.

"John," said the long suffering wife as John began brushing his overcoat, "you're not going to be out again tonight, I hope." "I hope not," he replied absently, "but there's every prospect of it. The cards have been running pretty bad for me lately."—Philadelphia Press.

CORBIN'S BRIDE.

Adjutant General of the Army to Wed a Washington Society Belle.

In "the pitiful lives of people" the duties of the wife of one of our high army officers, especially when he is stationed at Washington, are strenuously social. It is for this reason that the engagement just announced of Major General Corbin to Miss Patten has been favorably known to Washington society for a number of years, and she is well fitted by training to take the high place of the wife of the commander in chief of the army. This position Adjutant General Corbin will probably reach in 1902.

General Corbin has been paying attention for some time to Miss Patten, so their engagement is scarcely in the nature of a surprise. She is one of the daughters of the late John Patten, a

MISS EDYTHE PATTEN.

millionaire California forty-niner. Miss Patten is about 30 years old, while her fiance is about 50 or 52 years of age, and the family has been prominent in society since.

Miss Edythe Patten is an accomplished linguist, speaking French with as much ease as English. She is a good whip and horsewoman and a golf player. Miss Patten's mother died about ten years ago. She is a Roman Catholic and prominent in the charitable work of her church.

General Corbin has been married before and has three grown children. He is a handsome man in the prime of life. His wife has been dead for more than ten years, and he has been very prominent in the social life of the capital for the past five years. General Corbin and his fiancee differ in religion, and for that reason the marriage will be private.

General Corbin recently purchased ground for a residence near the site of the new French embassy in the fashionable northwest section of Washington. He has already arranged for the building of a handsome home for his bride. President McKinley, who has long been a personal friend of the adjutant general, will attend the wedding.

A NEW MONARCH.

Young Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Begins Absolute Sway.

His royal highness Frederick Francis IV, grand duke of Mecklenburg, prince of Wenden, Schwerin and Ratzeburg, count of Schwerin, lord of the countries of Rostock and of Stargard, is the full list of the titles of the 19-year-old boy who has just attained his majority, according to the law of his country, and succeeded to the throne of his father. The latter died in 1897, and until now Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been governed by a regent.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is situated in the north of Germany and is one of the little principalities that form part of the German empire. Its area is

Photo by Reiffert, Berlin.

THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

about 5,000 square miles and its population about 600,000. The government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is an absolute monarchy, in that the lowest class of the population, the peasants, have no voice in public matters. The husband of the queen of Holland is a stepuncle of the new young Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

MAKING A CARDINAL.

HOW MGR. MARTINELLI WILL BECOME A PRINCE OF THE CHURCH.

Elaborate and Impressive Ceremonies Connected With the Bestowal of the Insignia of Office. Pope Himself Confers the Red Hat.

For the fourth time in the history of the United States the Roman Catholics of America will have an opportunity of seeing performed in this country one of the highest ceremonies in the church. This is the investiture of a cardinal with the scarlet berretta, or cap, the symbol of his exalted rank in the ancient faith. The new prince of the church is Sebastian Martinelli, cardinal archbishop of Ephesus and papal delegate to the United States, residing in Washington.

Cardinal Martinelli's elevation to the cardinalate was preconized, or approved, by the pope at the recent consistory, or assemblage, of the cardinals held in Rome. Although the election of a cardinal is by appointment of the pope, the assent of the other members of the sacred college is necessary thereto. It is seldom or never withheld.

At the same time as Cardinal Martinelli 11 other prelates were elevated, making the total number of existing cardinals 67. As there may never be more than 70 cardinals, there are now but three vacancies in the sacred college. There are 40 Italians and 27 foreigners, a fact of importance when it is remembered that the election of a new pope cannot in the natural order of things be far off. The cardinals elect one of their number to be head of the church for the remainder of his life.

The ceremonies attendant upon the election of a prince of the Catholic church are many and varied and are picturesque with the solemnity and dignity of history. The three chief members of the insignia of a cardinal's rank are the zucchetto, or skullcap, of scarlet; the berretta, or square cap, also of scarlet, and the celebrated red hat. It is in the conferring of these three emblems that the magnificent ceremonies are performed.

Immediately after the election of a new cardinal it is publicly proclaimed, but the cardinals so proclaimed do not receive their hats until the public session of the next consistory, which may be months later. If the new cardinal

Photo, copyright, by T. Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

CARDINAL MARTINELLI.

is stationed in or near Rome, the pope in the meanwhile invests him at private audience with the zucchetto and later with the berretta. If, however, the cardinal elect is stationed abroad, as in the case of his eminence Cardinal Martinelli, a member of the pope's household, usually a monsignore, and a member of the pope's noble guard are sent to bear to him the zucchetto, the berretta and the documents conferring on him his new rank.

On a Sunday designated by Cardinal Martinelli in the magnificent Cathedral of St. Patrick, in New York, he will receive the berretta. Cardinal Gibbons, the archbishops, bishops and other dignitaries of the Catholic church and representatives of its various orders will be present in full regalia.

After the new cardinal receives the berretta he retires to don the robes of his high rank, the scarlet cassock, the lace rochet, which resembles a surplice, and the scarlet cappa magna, or great cape. In these he celebrates pontifical high mass, with a large number of ecclesiastical dignitaries as his associates. A part of the ceremonies is the taking oath by the new cardinal that within a year he will visit the tombs of the apostles in Rome. It is while on this visit that the cardinal receives at the hands of the supreme pontiff himself the final insignia of his rank, the famous red hat.

Peculiar interest attaches to the elevation of Cardinal Martinelli, since his older brother was also a prince of the church. The first Cardinal Martinelli was preconized in 1873 and died 15 years later. The new cardinal was born at Santa Anna, just outside the gates of Lucca, Italy, in 1848. He became an Augustine monk in 1863 and ten years later was appointed rector of the Irish college at Rome. It was while acting in this capacity that Cardinal Martinelli learned English and acquired his Irish brogue. He converses fluently in English and is a good speaker. The cardinal holds the highest office in the Augustinian order, that of prior general, and has been papal delegate to the United States since 1896. He is a prudent, careful and learned man.

QUEEN'S WEDDING GIFT.

Descendants of New York Dutch Send Silver Cup to Wilhelmina.

The St. Nicholas society of New York, desirous of showing its good will toward the country whence came the ancestors of many of its members, has just presented to the young queen of Holland a beautiful wedding gift. It is a fine example of American art in the form of a silver cup, decorated with American pearls, and was made by the leading jewelers of New York.

This "queen's cup" is a fine piece of silver and is, with its base, about 20 inches in height. It is after the old Dutch school in shape, and its cover is surmounted by the royal arms of Holland. Around the cup are medallions, one showing the Half Moon, the little ship which brought over Henry Hudson. Another medallion has an old view of Manhattan island. There are also on the cup the seals of New Amsterdam and of the St. Nicholas society. Running around the cup back of these medallions are the ivy leaves of friendship, and above are the heads of American eagles, with American pearls hanging from their beaks. Below the medallions festoons of roses encircle the cup, and at the base are modeled figures of St. Nicholas, Henry Hudson, Peter Stuyvesant and Admiral Evertsen. The last named commanded the Dutch fleet which retook New Amsterdam from the English in 1673.

The base of the cup is made of wood taken from an old Dutch church of New York. It bears a plate with the following inscription: "To her gracious majesty Queen Wilhelmina. A marriage gift from the St. Nicholas society of New York, 1901." An illuminated address accompanies the cup.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S AMERICAN WEDDING GIFT.

THEY RIDE ASTRIDE.

No Sidesaddles For the Fair Equestriennes of Boston.

Boston, with its long and fairly earned reputation for the staidness, demureness and retiring studiousness of its bespectacled young women, has just sprung a novel sensation on the American public. Boston young women, residents of the aristocratic Back Bay district and bearing historic Puritan names, have actually appeared in the public eye riding horses "man fashion"—that is, with one feminine "limb" on each side of the equine body.

The recent horse show in Boston was the occasion of the "exhibition," as some folks term it. Boldly, in view of

MISS WINSLOW AS SHE APPEARED AT THE BOSTON HORSE SHOW.

great audiences, these young women, about a dozen of them, mounted, dismounted and cantered about, giving by all the object lessons possible what they consider to be irrefutable arguments in favor of the adoption by the weaker sex of the masculine fashion of riding astride. The "new" equestriennes sat their horses finely and put them through all sorts of paces to show that what men could do with horseflesh could be duplicated by women.

A DRIFT TO THE POLE

DARING PLAN OF A FRENCH-CANADIAN EXPLORER.

Captain Bernier Will Sail as Far North as Possible and Then Drift With the Ice Pack—Preparing For a Three Years' Stay.

While Evelyn Baldwin, the American explorer, hopes to reach the north pole in the time honored way, on sledges, and Admiral Makaroff, the Russian, holds to his plan of smashing his way to the top of the globe with his ice breaking steamer, Captain J. E. Bernier, the French-Canadian pole seeker, hopes to drift to the longed for goal. Captain Bernier's expedition, which is the first distinctively Canadian attempt to solve the arctic mystery, will start next spring. Meanwhile the gallant captain is busily preparing for the journey.

Captain Bernier's proposed method of reaching the north pole is an ingenious one and seems to promise success. He bases his hopes chiefly upon the well known fact that there is a great field of ice which steadily drifts year in and year out in a curved line across the north pole from the direction of the north coast of Siberia toward the Greenland sea.

There is, in fact, a great current covered with a vast field of ice flowing across the pole, and Captain Bernier intends to have his staunchly built vessel caught in this moving field and thus carried either directly to the pole or within a short distance, possibly 100 miles or so of it. If his hopes materialize sufficiently to enable him to reach a point near enough to the pole, the rest of the way will be made on sledges. He will stick to the vessel as long as possible. Preparations for a sledge journey will be made, reindeer and dogs accompanying the expedition.

Captain Bernier's vessel will be a solidly built steel steam whaler, whose sides will be strong enough, according to his calculations, to withstand the enormous pressure of the packed ice. He has obtained assurances of financial support from the government of the Dominion of Canada, and as the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain is intensely interested in his project the imperial government may also aid him. Captain Bernier's vessel will contain the latest scientific appliances, and nothing that has proved of use to arctic explorers in the past will

CAPTAIN J. E. BERNIER.

be overlooked. One of the novelties of the Bernier expedition will be the use of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy in opening and maintaining communication between the vessel and the camps to be established on the drifting pack.

The rate of drift of the arctic ice is exceedingly slow, so that Captain Bernier expects to be imprisoned for three years or more before reaching the pole. He will of course sail as far north as possible before allowing himself to be caught in the ice and will then endeavor to place his ship in the most favorable position for passing over or near the pole. After reaching the goal he expects to return by way of Spitzbergen. Food enough to last for several years will be taken.

Viewed in the light of past experiences of arctic exploration, the proposed expedition of the daring French-Canadian is risky in the extreme, for there is absolutely no certainty that he will be able to free himself from the drifting pack. High authorities on arctic exploration, however, view the project with favor. One of these has said to Captain Bernier, "I think you have chosen the best course and the best method and that if you follow out these plans you will succeed." "Farthest North" Nansen thinks Bernier may accomplish his purpose.

Captain Bernier expects to take with him about 12 companions, though a much larger number of applications have already been received. Those to go with the expedition will probably include a geologist, a surveyor, a doctor, six picked men and a Lap to control the dogs and reindeer.

The leader of this daring plan of reaching the pole is a sea captain of many years' experience. He is a member of a seafaring family and a man of sturdy frame. Captain Bernier's record as a mariner is probably unique in the annals of the sea. Before he was 18 he commanded a vessel sailing from Canada to England, and he has since been captain of about 70 vessels and steamers sailing to all parts of the world. Captain Bernier has been superintendent of the government shipyard and graving dock at Quebec and has been connected with one firm of Canadian shippers for more than 20 years. Few men on either side of the Atlantic know more about arctic matters than he.

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THE SUPREMACY AT SEA

How Two Trust Kings Will Win It For United States.

GIANT COMBINATION PLANNED.

Rockefeller and Morgan, the Trust Kings, In League to Own a Monopoly of Ocean Traffic Lines Already Controlled—Will Carry Yankee Coal to Newcastle.

The purchase of the Leyland Steamship line by J. Pierpont Morgan in London goes far toward the perfection of a scheme long entertained by Mr. Morgan and the Rockefellers for the mercantile mastery of the seas, says the New York Journal. For years past John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan have been America's largest bidders for the tremendous commercial business between the United States and Europe. They have spent much of their time in planning for maritime expansion, whereon the twin flags of the greatest financiers in the world shall predominate in every port of every sea.

The purchase of the Leyland line is regarded in shipping circles as a long step in this direction. John D. Rockefeller already controls the American Navigation company, which includes the Atlantic Transport line and the Red Star line. He is also a heavy stockholder in the Pacific Mail company. The Atlantic Transport company alone has a fleet of 46 lake vessels. Outside of this fleet the International Navigation company owns and operates an ocean squadron of 25 huge vessels, with a total tonnage of 181,692. The purchase of the Leyland line by Mr. Morgan is said to be in the interests of the trusts in general and of those trusts controlled by Rockefeller and Morgan in particular.

Oil, iron and steel, sugar, tobacco, leather and copper form almost one-third of the entire exports of the United States. The export value of these articles amounts to about $400,000,000 yearly. The freightage has heretofore been enormous, amounting to many millions yearly. Experts are agreed that by this new scheme of consolidation or control of American shipping the trusts controlled by Morgan and Rockefeller can save at least $10,000,000 yearly in carrying their own products to foreign markets. It will be possible by this means to undersell the French or British or German merchants or manufacturers at their very doors.

Moreover, there must be considered an item of possibly far greater importance than any yet enumerated. The Morgan-Rockefeller railroad-steel-oil-copper-et al. combine practically controls the anthracite coal district. By owning a traffic monopoly on the high seas they will be in a position not only to force a market for markets for American coal—of which there is always a surplus—but they will also make a traffic profit on the coal exports. The same applies largely to breadstuffs and cotton, also within the grip of the Rockefeller-Morgan clique.

The White Star line, the Cunard line and the English companies were in communication with Mr. Morgan while the subsidy bill was being discussed in congress, but the defeat of that measure put an end to the deal.

If the Leyland line, just secured by Mr. Morgan, is merged with the International Navigation company, owned by John D. Rockefeller, it will comprise the greatest shipping combination the world has ever seen.

"Sir Christopher Furness of London says that this new move of Mr. Morgan will seriously threaten the English coal trade," said a Broad street banker the other day. "He is right. Morgan is now in a position to gobble up England's coal business almost at pleasure. The new coal tax helps him. All that has kept him from carrying Pennsylvania coal to Newcastle heretofore has been the lack of sea carrying power. Mr. Morgan now has that power, and you will see the wildest kind of a stir when the products of the trusts in this country are dumped on the foreign markets at prices cheaper than local dealers can meet."

The exports of this country have grown in the past seven years from $847,065,194 in 1893 to $1,370,763,571 in 1900. Of the copper exports, amounting to about $12,000,000 yearly, Mr. Rockefeller ships about two-thirds, or $8,000,000. Of iron and steel exports, valued at $121,913,548, the United States steel trust controls three-quarters, or $90,000,000.

The United States has 509 men to every 491 women. It is estimated the balance will be restored by 1920 and the women and men equal in numbers.

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GUARDING M'KINLEY.

Precautions Taken In Moving a Presidential Train.

TRACKWALKERS ON THE QUI VIVE.

Every Foot of Track Carefully Patrolled by Three Keen Eyed Sentinels—A Pilot Engine Travels Ahead All Day and Night—Responsibilities of Dispatchers.

When a presidential train like that which left Washington the other day starts on a long journey across the continent, much more is involved than appears on the surface, says the Chicago Tribune. In the load which such train carries is involved the possible safety and the welfare of the nation, and it is literally the chief business of thousands of men while the train is on the road to see that it passes in safety and without delays or inconveniences of any kind.

Before the route of a presidential train is finally settled upon there is intense rivalry among the representatives of competing railroads to secure it as an advertisement for their lines. Once the route is fixed the successful railroad officials begin a season of nerve racking strain and anxiety which does not cease until the train, with its precious freight, is delivered safely into the hands of the company the lines of which form the next link in the journey.

In the first place, every division superintendent and practically every employee over which the presidential train passed on the first and the next night was notified days in advance of its coming. The exact minute of its departure and a carefully arranged schedule of its arrival at and departure from every station on the line were sent out to every station agent and section hand. Beginning several hours before the train was due every foot of the track was carefully patrolled by keen eyed men who felt the responsibility which rested upon them. If President McKinley had sat up in the observation car attached to the train, he might have seen at intervals of a few minutes and all night long the yellow lights of the lanterns of the sleepless sentinels who were to guard his safety and assure his convenience. Practically it might almost be said that the train passed between two lines of watchmen, so close are they together and so careful is their watch.

Nor does railroad vigilance stop there. That, in fact, is only the beginning. All day and all night long a pilot engine runs a little in advance of the presidential train to make sure that nothing has been overlooked which could by any human possibility endanger its safety. Close behind the presidential train is usually sent a second engine, so that it is closely guarded before, behind and on both sides. Still other precautions are taken. Every station agent is notified that on the night or the day when the train bearing the president is to pass his station he must be continuously on duty. He may not leave the responsibility to his subordinates. He must personally attend to the arrangement of the proper signals and see to it with his own eyes that everything possible is done to forward the train with speed and safety. It may pass his little backwoods station at 60 miles an hour, but he must stay on duty and watch and wait until it flashes by in the night, and, with a sigh of relief, he can call up the next station on the wire and announce that the president's train has gone by, and the weight has been lifted from his shoulders.

When the train left Washington there were three instead of two men in the cab. One of them was the engineer. He was carefully selected as the best man on the division. The second man was the fireman. The third was the master of transportation. He sat in the cab alongside the engineer, and the eyes of both were centered on the twin lines of rail before them. They were watching to make sure that none of their subordinates had made a mistake and to be certain that nothing lay in the way of the presidential train. When the train passed from one division to the next the transportation manager left the train and made way for the man who was responsible over the next division.

Back in one of the cars of the train other official passengers had an anxious ride. Whoever covers the entire 15,000 miles of the journey might observe at least 30 different men sitting perhaps in a seat in the smoking car, with slouch hats pulled over their eyes, keeping careful track of every incident of the trip. They are the division superintendents, each of them with the entire burden and responsibility of the presidential train on his shoulders until it passes safely beyond the limits of his territory. When such connecting points are reached, the observer, if he walked out on the platform, would be likely to hear a conversation like this:

"Hello, Ed."

"Hello, Bill."

"Everything O. K.?"

"Yes; thank God."

"How's 20?"

"Waiting at Cedarville."

"Wish me the same luck. Good night."

Then the train would pull out at 40 miles an hour, and another man would take the place in the smoking car just vacated by the sleepy eyed man who has left the train at the division terminus.

When a train carrying a king or emperor leaves one of the great capitals of Europe, it is always possible to stop every other wheel on the line and leave the track perfectly free for the passage of the imperial special. But in the United States the railroad manager has also the problem of running the regular passenger trains and keeping freight trains moving with as little delay as possible. This greatly complicates the problem. As a matter of fact few freight trains run on the regular schedules when the presidential train is moving its wheels, and the traffic manager has troubles of his own for a day or two after it has passed. Every train dispatcher on each division knows that the special has passed for several days by the complaints which come in from shippers of perishable goods, even if official notice were lacking. It is his hard task to see that everybody is kept satisfied, even while the demands of the presidential train are complied with. It is safe to say that traffic will be entirely upset on every road which is traversed by the train for at least 48 hours.

These same train dispatchers and their assistants have in charge the difficult task of keeping the president and his movable cabinet in constant communication with Washington. Telegrams in the obscure presidential cipher may be thrown from the train at the most out of the way station, and there must always be on duty there a man capable of handling the work in an intelligent way. A mistake made by a night operator at Spodunk might possibly result in an international difficulty. The responsibility which every man connected with one of the roads over which the train will pass may therefore be imagined.

MARCONI AND HIS FIANCEE.

How the Inventor Met His Bride to Be at Sea.

The prettiest and most interesting international romance in an age has just been made public and has for its hero Mr. Marconi, the brilliant young Italian inventor of wireless telegraphy, and a beautiful young American girl. They met on shipboard, and by that wireless telegraphy that is as old as love itself before the good ship put into port on the other side heart had signaled heart that it had found its mate.

Miss Josephine Bowen Holman is the name of the happy bride elect, and for the past two years she and her mother and sister have lived in New York. The family moved there from Indianapolis. Miss Holman is the daughter of the late Justice J. A. Holman of the Indiana supreme court.

Personally Miss Holman is all that is attractive. She is of medium height, very slender and graceful and with the most gracious and charming manners. Her face is an exquisite oval, framed in by a quantity of light brown hair and lit by a pair of big, dark eyes. The other night, when I saw her, she had on a pale pink frock, a little open at the neck, showing her white throat, and as she leaned against a high backed sofa and prepared to tell me about her romance she looked like a picture in its frame, writes Dorothy Dix in the New York Journal.

"It isn't the least wonderful or interesting, except to us," she said, with a smile. "I first met Mr. Marconi in November, 1899, going over to Europe on the American line steamer St. Paul. Mr. Marconi had been over to the yacht races between the Shamrock and Defender, you know, where he demonstrated the practicability of sending messages without wire by flashing wireless bulletins about the progress of the race from a ship stationed outside of Sandy Hook.

"I was going across to pay a round of visits in English country houses, and it happened that Mr. Marconi took the same boat, and we met and were introduced in quite the orthodox and commonplace fashion. We saw a great deal of each other, of course. You know, acquaintances ripen into friendship very fast on shipboard, and by the time we got across we felt we knew each other quite well."

"Was it love at first sight, Miss Holman?" I inquired sentimentally. A woman always hopes it was, but Miss Holman declined to commit herself. "You don't just know when liking changes into love," she replied discreetly.

It is not true, as has been stated, that Mr. Marconi accompanied Miss Holman and her mother and sister on a tour of the continent, but they met again in London, but whether the engagement took place then or on Mr. Marconi's recent visit to his fiancee Miss Holman would not say.

"That is my little secret," she said, with an adorable blush. "It's one of the things a woman doesn't want to tell anybody."

Miss Holman is very frankly and charmingly proud of the brilliant career of the man she is to marry and very interested in his achievements, though, as she admitted with a little shrug, "It's all too scientific for me to thoroughly understand it." Then she added softly, "But I would rather marry that kind of a man than the greatest title in the world.

NO CANCER IN VACCINE.

Dr. George F. Shrady Scouts the New Theory.

Persons opposed to vaccination have recently advanced a new argument against the practice, based on the report of Dr. Henry R. Gaylord of Buffalo upon his efforts to identify the cancer germ. In the course of his investigations he claims to have established a kinship between the cancer germ and vaccine. It is this fact which has led opponents of vaccination to jump at the conclusion that vaccination may be the cause of cancer.

This view was scouted the other day by Dr. George F. Shrady of New York, who, since his connection with the case of General Grant, has been one of the leading cancer experts of the country, says the Philadelphia Press. He said it was based on a complete misapprehension of the theory resulting from Dr. Gaylord's work.

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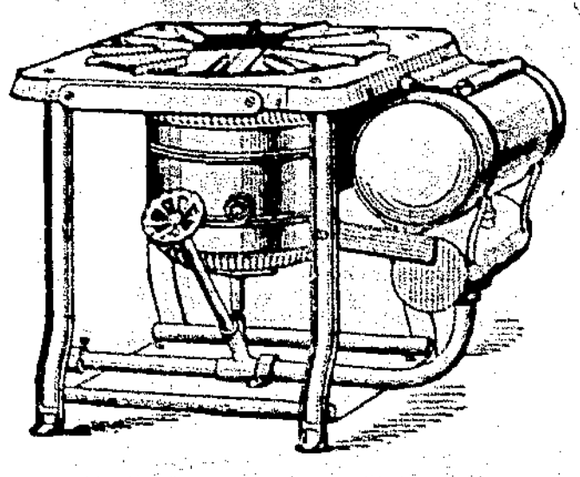

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View of the Arena in an Office of a Commission House That Caters to This Trade—The Customers Have Exchanged Street Cars For Automobiles.

When the profits and losses of Wall street are under consideration, it is the habit to associate only the men with the speculation. This is considering the Wall street equation with one of the two important known quantities left out. Let it be known, therefore, that if the men are making thousands in the street, a very considerable number of women are counting their profits by the hundreds. Women who speculate are not by any means new to the Wall street district, and there are some commission houses which cultivate their trade. In the wild speculation of the past few weeks, however, the conventionally gentler operators have been lost sight of, and nobody has given a thought, apparently, as to how they have been faring.

The New York Sun is able to state that the women have been doing fairly well, thank you. For the average woman a bull market is a great institution. It's easy to sell. Her majesty doesn't have to corrugate her brows in ciphering out the problems that confront the traders in a bear market. All she has to do is to buy, and the average woman who speculates in stocks can do that with as much celat as she displays in dancing a cotillon or laying a spring bonnet. And when the fever is on, how she can buy! She never believes that the time to sell is coming. She insists that her stocks are going higher, and you don't catch her selling out and losing a possible profit. No, siree! The women bet on stocks very much as they bet on horse races. Never did the man live who will play a "sure thing" on the race track with as much confidence as a woman. So it is in Wall street. They get their own notions or listen to rumors or get sure tips from some of their male friends, and that settles it. They go right in and play the limit and only regret that they haven't more money to play with.

A reporter happened into a broker's office on Wednesday, May 1, whose women clients are sufficiently many to give the firm a fairly profitable business all the year round. The reporter went in at the invitation of one of the members of the firm, who said:

"You go down to the Stock Exchange and you think that there is a good deal of activity. A stranger might be pardoned for thinking that hell had broken loose. If you'll come up into my office for a short time and take in what is going on, you may be pardoned for concluding that a considerable number of the furies have gone on a picnic."

The reporter accepted the invitation and went into the private office where a view could be obtained of the trading room. There were probably 50 or 75 women there without enough space per woman to prevent the bumping of elbows. There were four or five tickers in the room and a group of women around each. Just after the reporter entered he heard one of the women call out:

"There's U. P., 125¾. I bet it goes to 127. Mr. So-and-so told me at the Waldorf last night that it would go to 128 before the market closed this afternoon. Buy me 50 shares of U. P. at the market." (This to a comely looking young man who was moving around among the customers with his order pad in his hand.)

"Did he tell you that?" asked another woman. "Why on earth didn't you tell me? I just sold my 50 shares at 125."

"I've given you one or two good pointers before," said the first woman, "but you knew it all and went along on your own book and got let down. I concluded to let you go for awhile, thinking you might get some sense."

"My dear, don't think for a moment that you're the only one who can bear of a good thing now and then. A week ago Mr. What's-his-name told me to buy New York Central, and I made $1,000."

"Do you know the senator?" inquired the first woman.

"Sh-h-h! I don't want everybody in the room to know about it, but I see it's up another point. I'm going to buy 100 shares more. Buy me 100 New York Central, please." This with a regular Waldorf hauteur to the young man with the order pad.

So it went on for half an hour. The women would look at the tape, walk away by themselves and think about or discuss this or that stock with their neighbors and then buy again. The whole time, so far as the reporter could hear, there was not an order to sell anything. Furthermore, there were no diverted thoughts. Talk about stocks was not sandwiched in between remarks about dry goods and millinery and jewelry. Those women were down town for business, and they were strictly attending to it.

"What do you think of it?" asked the broker. "Doesn't this beat the door of the Stock Exchange all hollow? And this is what we have been having every day for four or five months. There are women in that bench who started with a shoestring shortly after the 1st of January, and they've made anywhere from $10,000 to $30,000. To be sure, there aren't many of the $30,000 variety, but there are some. Once a woman gets the fever, she is the nervi-est thing in the way of a speculator I know anything about. We have probably 300 women who trade with us.

They don't come down every day, all of them, but the majority drop in for an hour or two around noon, and they give us plenty to do. I don't know one of them here now who isn't a winner at the game, and I don't know one who has made less than $5,000. We have several customers who have made $8,000 and $10,000 and $12,000. All of them have made more pin money for themselves than most of them, I fancy, would care to strike their husbands for at the first of every week. Of course the market has been in their favor. It's not difficult, generally speaking, for the small trader to make money on a bull market if he or she gets started right and the rising tide holds on long enough. As everybody knows, there has been an unprecedented run of rising prices. This, of course, largely accounts for the success of our customers."

"So far as you know, do they salt their money away, or do they take it in with one hand and spend it out with the other?" asked the reporter.

"Well," answered the broker, "I don't keep their books, and I don't keep very close tabs on their expenditures, but I know this much from observation: Most of those women are putting on more airs in the way of dress now than they did four months ago. As you see, most of them are regular peacocks. Four months ago most of them were of the wren variety. The milliners and the dressmakers and the shoemakers and the glove shops must be doing a rushing business on Wall street profits. And, I would have you to know, most of our customers are now altogether above such a trivial thing as car fare. They hire hansoms and broughams and automobiles now. That woman over there [the particular woman was designated] didn't seem to be especially affluent when she was introduced here shortly after the 1st of January. Maybe she had money to burn, but she didn't look like it. Now she has a brougham and a pair of horses and two men on the box, and she runs to rubies and pearls that would give a lapidary fits and starts."

"But among all of these winners haven't there been some losers?" the broker was asked. He thought of the question for a few moments and replied:

"I was just trying to think. I can recall but three instances of losses among our female customers. But those were beauties. You know, when a woman speculates she doesn't do it by halves. There is an intensity, so to put it, about her trading that is interesting. One of the women of whom I speak said she got tipped off by a rather well known bear, who has reformed since he gave the alleged tip, by the way, and she became convinced that high water mark had been reached about the middle of February. She began talking to a couple of other women in here, and they got the same notion. The three of them began to sell short to beat the band, and they lasted about ten days. Such awful financial wrecks hadn't been seen in these diggings for a long time, I assure you. They couldn't understand why another Black Friday didn't follow their misfortune.

"They knew that everything was going to smash, and they couldn't see why folks were able to hang on by a hair so long. I don't know whether they have gained wisdom since the collapse or not. We have not seen much of them lately. As for the rest, however, it's all one glad, sweet song of prosperity. The ladies are in it, I would have you know, and in a week or two, if this market holds, there will be more Hetty Greens around this town than you can shake a dozen sticks at."

PEKING SOLDIERS ORGANIZE

Those Concerned With Legation's Relief Form Order of the Dragon.

The Military Order of the Dragon has been organized, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Press. Its membership is divided into three classes. The first is composed of officers who participated in the march on Peking or in the defense of the legation. The second class is "hereditary"

GENERAL CHAFFEE.
(President of Order of the Dragon.)

and is confined to the male descendants of those officers 21 years old or over. The third class includes civilians who took an active part in the work of the expedition to the capital of China or who passed through the siege in the legations.

The president of the new order is General Chaffee, the first vice president is Captain McCalla, who won fame in the campaign, and the third vice president is Captain John T. Myers, who was in command of the marines inside the American legation.

BIG SHIP COMBINE.

Largest Drydock In the World to Be Erected in New York.

The New York Herald says:

At a meeting held in this city recently an agreement was reached which will bring under one management five of the greatest shipbuilding concerns in the United States. What is of greater consequence to New York and to the owners of ships, this port is to have a drydock greater than any other in the world, which will take in any ship now afloat or under construction.

Capital sufficient for the enterprise is already assured. In order that outside influence may not obtain control it has been provided that no bonds shall be issued. Capital stock amounting to $70,000,000 will be issued, and a syndicate has already been found to underwrite the entire amount.

H. E. Huntington, nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington, it is said, is to be president of the new concern. Irving M. Scott, president of the Union Iron works of San Francisco, will be vice president.

New Italian Submarine Boat.

Experiments are impending at Spezzia with a new submarine boat invented by Engineer Pullino. It is said, according to a special cable dispatch from Rome to the New York Sun, that the new boat is speedier than any of her class yet constructed and that she is able to remain under water for 30 hours.

As to That Kissless Professor.

Then, again, it may be that Professor Crook, says the Baltimore American, takes the microbe theory too seriously.

GLASGOW'S FINE SHOW.

Fine Arts and Music Striking Features of the Exhibition.

COVERS AREA OF SEVENTY ACRES.

It Will Be Second Only to Those in Chicago and Paris—Agricultural Hall, Model Farm and an Indian Theater Some of the Features—Duchess of Fife to Open It.

The good and enterprising people of Glasgow hope that the great exhibition which is to be held in that city will very soon be opened. That event has been twice delayed, once by an outbreak of the bubonic plague in one of the city's slums and again by the death of Queen Victoria. Lately smallpox has been prevalent in Glasgow, but it is confidently stated that the disease will be stamped out in a few days.

Meantime the exhibition buildings have been built and made ready for exhibitors. The extensions are to all intents and purposes complete, and the visitor to Glasgow can already appreciate the size and grandeur of the undertaking, unsurpassed hitherto in the United Kingdom and fighting the palm only to Paris and Chicago, says the New York Journal. It covers in all an area of 70 acres in the beautiful Kelvingrove park. The space is great, but that it will be fully occupied is now certain.

British exhibitors have of course come forward in great numbers, but foreign countries, in particular Austria, France, Japan and Russia, the government of the czar voted £30,000 to secure its adequate representation at the exhibition, are equally forward.

Within the grounds there already stand the Fine Art galleries, a permanent and handsome structure of red Dalbeattie stone, with a central hall 125 feet by 50 feet, 2 courts and 12 galleries, each 100 feet long. This is a memorial to the Glasgow exhibition of 1888, as it was from the surplus of £70,000 yielded by that exhibition that the building fund originated. In these galleries, to which there is probably no superior in the kingdom, both British art and archeology will be adequately represented.

The general grounds will be covered with restaurants, band stands and kiosks and will contain a bicycle track and a football ground, with room for some 30,000 spectators.

The total area covered by the exhibition buildings is 53,000 square yards, allocated thus: Industrial hall, 20,000 square yards; Grand avenue, 9,000 square yards, and Machinery hall, 24,000 square yards. The Industrial hall is 600 feet in length and 350 feet in width and is traversed along the center by the main avenue, with a roof span of over 100 feet. This span contracts to 50 feet at the centre, where there arises an imposing dome of steel 180 feet in height, supported by four towers, the whole being crowned by a figure symbolizing electricity.

The exhibition will include an agricultural hall, a model farm, an Indian theater and above all the grand concert hall, built in the Venetian style, accommodating 4,000 persons and containing an organ which is valued at over £2,000. As in 1888 the most famous bands of all nations will play in Kelvingrove park while the exhibition lasts. The Machinery hall is large, being fully 600 feet long and 300 feet wide, but the demands for the space within it have been such that it could have been filled many times over.

The king's daughter, the Duchess of Fife, will open the exhibition amid much splendor and in the presence of many notabilities. It is understood that a conditional promise from the king to visit the exhibition in the autumn has been privately secured. The present year witnesses great historical celebrations in Glasgow university and the visit to the city of the British association and of other learned bodies. If only the smallpox epidemic can be stayed, Glasgow will present incomparably more attractions to visitors than it did even in 1888.

Emphatic Talk.

The Kind That Carries Conviction to Every Marion Reader.

Conviction must follow such emphatic proof as is given here. The testimony of Marion residents should satisfy the most skeptical. Here is a Marion case. Read it and see if doubt can exist in the face of this evidence.

Mrs. B. Gavin of 256 Patterson street, says: "When suffering severely with my back I sent my little boy to W. H. Foye's drug store and got Doan's Kidney Pills. I had dull, oppressive headaches, my stomach was bad and the kidney secretions were neither normal nor regular. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy for the back I ever tried. They also strengthened my little boy's weak kidneys."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Grand Old Men.

Some men seem to defy old age. They walk erect. Their eyes are bright. Their laugh is hearty. They are men of to-day—not men of yesterday. They are also men who have kept themselves in good physical condition in the past. As we grow older waste matter accumulates in the system. The body cannot throw itself without assistance. As little by little the machinery of the body is clogged, vitality is lowered, and enjoyment of life ceases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot make old men young, but it does make them strong and healthy. By removing the waste accumulations, by increasing the blood supply, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and thus increasing the assimilative and nutritive powers, "Golden Medical Discovery" makes grand old men.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. O. Fuggerwell, of Bowdle Spring, Carroll co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach, had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little Pellets. I am now in good health for one of my age. Two years ago I was in Dr. Pierce's employment."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets greatly benefit when taken by keeping the bowels in activity.

The STAR Job Press

EXCELS IN GOOD WORK.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and full information from M. E. Dickerson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

Went.	East.
No. 6..*10:05 am	No. 16..*12:55 pm
No. 12.. 2:25 pm	No. 8..*10:05 pm
No. 2..*11:00 pm	No. 66.. 1:40 pm
No. 1..*11:35 pm	No. 14..* 6:30 am
No. 37.. 7:10 am	

No. 14 leave Marion Junction 11:10 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 13 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 37 and 38 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 13 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:00 am	No. 13..* 9:10 am
No. 5..*10:25 am	No. 3.. 6:10 pm
No. 13.. 2:45 pm	No. 9..*10:30 pm
No. 9..*11:50 pm	No. 66.. 12:00 m
No. 23, local, 12:50 pm.	

No. 13 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 23 and 12 run between Akron and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 37, 66, 14, 1, 5, 23 and 12 daily except Sunday. No. 13 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

* Fast. Sunday, May 26, at 6:00 p. m.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 66.. 10:55 am	No. 11.. 6:10 pm
No. 2..* 2:25 pm	No. 19..* 10:37 am
No. 14.. 7:07 pm	No. 1..*11:20 pm
No. 25..* 10:05 pm	No. 65.. 4:30 pm
No. 64..* 2:45 pm	No. 65..*11:20 pm

* Nos. 2, 64, 1 and 65 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

North.	South.
No. 21.. 6:30 am	*No. 30.. 2:35 am
*No. 32..10:15 am	*No. 22..10:15 am
*No. 25.. 4:20 pm	No. 31.. 1:39 pm
*No. 37..10:20 pm	*No. 36— 7:03 pm

* Daily.

No. 37 does not go north of Marion.

No. 30 starts from Marion.

C. E. SARGENT, agent.

Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY HOCKING RAILROAD

C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 30, 1900.

From Marion to	
Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:00 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:00 pm
New York and Philadelphia	5:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	5:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	5:40 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	1:20 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

E. A. Jayne, Gen. Pass. Agt.

E. H. Fiske, Agent.

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THE W. J. GRILLS STORE.

The Marion Bazar

Is where you may buy and be assured of up-to-values.

Dinner Sets, every quality at
$7.50 to $59.00.

Individual Creamers, a very pretty line at
20c.

Finest line of Pictures and Frames, every price and variety.

China of the finest, magnificent display, at prices that permit all to purchase.

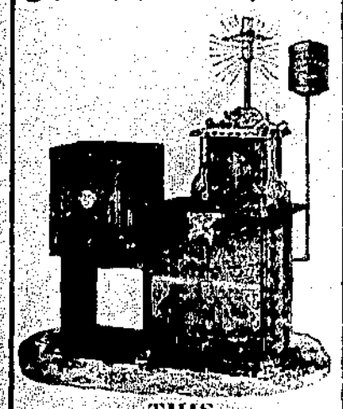
Household supplies of all kinds, CHEAP.

Wall Paper is a specialty, here, and our stock can't be excelled.

THE MARION BAZAR.

Opp. Postoffice. W. J. GRILLS.

J. W. WREN



THIS
is a picture of the
THER-LITE
gasoline stove. It is a mechanical beauty and simple as daylight. Come see.

J. W. WREN,
8. Main St.

A. F. LINSCOTT, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office Opposite Hotel Marion. Now is the time to have your teeth examined. Bad teeth may be saved if rightly handled, others may be restored by plates, bridges, etc.
Office hours, 8-12 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.
WE OFFER YOU
TOOTH BRUSHES
The kind that wear, all sizes, styles and prices. Quality guaranteed.
J. W. HEADLEY
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
The West Center Street Druggist.

A PERFECT JEWELRY STORE.
Our Silverware Is Silver,
Our diamonds are diamonds; our gold is what we claim it is. This store is where people feel at home.
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Jewelers and Opticians, Marion, O.

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Charles H. Conley,
Lawyer.
Office 103½ N. Main St. Phone 2424.
5% Loans Negotiated.

A BOOM STARTED

Judge James L. Price's Candidacy for the Supreme Bench Is Given a Good Start.

HIS RECORD A VERY GOOD ONE

He Rendered Excellent Service on the Circuit Bench to Which He Was Elected in a District That Is Heavily Democratic—It Is Certain That He Would Strengthen the Ticket.

The Lima Republican-Gazette has launched Judge Price's boom for the supreme bench. It says: "Judge James L. Price of this city who has been announced as a suitable candidate for the Republican nomination for supreme judge, by the coming Republican state convention, is one of the most prominent and leading attorneys in northwestern Ohio, and has just retired from the third judicial circuit bench, which he filled for six years with honor and distinction, the two last years of his term the circuit judges of the state having elected him as chief justice of the state. The third judicial circuit is overwhelmingly Democratic, and in 1894, when Judge Price accepted the Republican nomination, no Republican had ever been elected in the district. There was no one else courageous enough to attempt to be elected, but in that year the Populists had a ticket of their own, including a candidate for circuit judge and that party cast a considerable vote. Judge Price was favorably and well known, and of unquestioned ability, and ran several thousand ahead of his ticket, his largest gains being where he was best known. The normal Democratic majority was about 8,000, and, while the year was favorable to Republican success, Judge Price conducted such a thorough canvass into every voting precinct in the district that he was elected by nearly 4,000 plurality. He served the full term of six years, which expired last February, and his work and conduct on the bench won for him the respect and confidence of the bar and people of all parties.

"As is well known the Democrats and Populists united their forces in 1896, making a Democratic majority that year of over 12,000, which had to been encountered in 1900, when Judge Price was renominated for a second term. He accepted the place on the ticket, knowing the case was a hopeless one, but he accepted the nomination as a duty he owed the party as a Republican, notwithstanding that the election came in a presidential year, when party lines were strictly drawn. With much labor and greater sacrifice of time and expense he made the race and his methods of campaign aided largely in getting out the full party vote in the district for the full ticket. This fact is well known throughout the district and Judge Price ran about 3,000 ahead of the ticket, under all of the adverse circumstances, but was defeated. It would seem, under the circumstances, that the Republicans of Ohio should recognize not only his legal and judicial ability, but the labor and sacrifices he has made for the party.

"Judge Price was born in New Hagerstown, Carroll county, Ohio. He received a college education and studied law under General E. B. Eckley, at Carrollton, and afterwards began the practice of law in that town, being mayor of Carrolltown and afterwards prosecuting attorney of the county. He removed to Van Wert, Van Wert county, Ohio, and removed from Van Wert to Lima in 1882, where he has since resided.

"The fact that Judge Price carried such a large vote during both of his canvasses for circuit court judge, is but one of the many indications as to his strength and the mention of his name has brought forth many highly complimentary endorsements, both from Republicans and the press of northwestern Ohio and the state at large. Recognition of his judicial ability and party service is deserving, and no nomination for the supreme bench could be made that would add so much to the strength of the entire ticket as that of Judge Price."

DEDICATED SUNDAY

In the New M. E. Church in Village of Marseilles.

The new M. E. church at Marseilles was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Sunday morning. Rev. D. R. Cooke led in prayer. The scripture lesson was read by Rev. W. U. Spencer and the dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. H. C. Jameson of Delaware, the new president of Ada college. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Webster. The crowd present at the dedication was so large that the edifice was inadequate to accommodate it, and a large number was unable to gain admittance.

The sum of $841 was raised by contribution.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Phillips and Mr. Charles Phillips of this city attended the exercises.

From an Old Soldier.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5, 1900.

I hereby certify that I have used Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures and will say that his remedy has no equal in building up the system and giving renewed life and vigor to people advanced in years. John Coughlin.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

TO THE ASYLUM

Ervin Cupp Is Taken by an Officer Saturday Afternoon.

Ervin Cupp was returned Saturday to the state hospital at Columbus. Sheriff Battenfeld took him down.

Cupp was adjudged insane by Probate Judge Burke Friday afternoon after the lunacy inquest. Drs. J. H. Criswell and W. H. Charter examined Cupp, and both were of the opinion that it would be unwise to allow him his liberty. He is possessed of the belief that everyone is trying to give him the worst of it, and for that reason wants to put about half of his acquaintance out of the business, the same as he attempted to do with his mother.

Mrs. Wallick, Cupp's mother, was very greatly affected Friday afternoon at the inquest. She greatly disliked having to send her son back to the hospital, but felt that it was the proper course for her to pursue. The boy insisted that he would rather go to the penitentiary than the hospital, and stated that he would get even some day with the people who caused him to take the second trip.

A guardian will be appointed for his property in the near future.

ESCAPE THE RAISE

The Projectors of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Electric Railway Line

BUY $1,500,000 WORTH OF RAILS

This Is Enough To Build 100 Miles of Track—Also Have Sufficient Wire for Use of All Roads—Lines Will Have Their Own Right-of-Way.

On Friday the price of steel rails went up $2 a ton, but the Columbus, Delaware and Marion, of which the Worthington, Clintonville and Columbus is a part, got in before the raise and 4,000 tons, which means an outlay of $104,000 at $26 per ton.

The Everett syndicate, controlling this road, got in and bought 50,000 tons of rails at an outlay of $1,500,000.

This is sufficient to build between 400 and 500 miles of track. The rails thus purchased will be used upon the following lines: The Columbus, Delaware and Marion, Detroit and Toledo, Dayton and Cincinnati, Xenia and Springfield, Painesville and Ashtabula, Sandusky and Lorain, Columbus and Chillicothe and the Baltimore and Washington. The Everett system now is in the lead of the interurban systems of the country and has in addition to the steel rails purchased enough copper wire to use on all of the roads.

Most of the lines are being projected along private rights-of-way and this will allow their cars to attain a high speed without danger as would be the case if the lines led all along the highways.

Iron wire fence will be used along these rights of way, and the syndicate has already purchased the wire. Motors giving a speed of sixty miles an hour have been ordered by the syndicate, and will be used on the through runs. The motor cars can climb a nine per cent. grade.

Work on the Columbus, Delaware and Northern is going on rapidly, and the contractor reports that he has already graded two miles of the right-of-way from Slate Hill near Flint, toward the Delaware county line.—Columbus Dispatch.

AT LARUE

Mr. William Kinnamon and Mrs Winslow Are Married.

Mr. William Kinnamon and Mrs. Martha Ellen Winslow were married Thursday by Rev. J. A. Sutton of LaRue. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kinnamon are quite well known in the vicinity in which they reside. Mr. Kinnamon is a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Montgomery township. Mrs. Kinnamon has heretofore resided in LaRue.

A son was born Tuesday to Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock of West Marion.

A NOTABLE EVENT

Is Witnessed by Mr. James R. West, Who Visits at the Fred W. Peters Home in This City.

SAW THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

Land at Baltimore Upon the Occasion of His Visit to America at the Special Invitation of Congress—His Recollection of the Ensuing Celebration Is Vivid.

James R. West of near Cardington, who is visiting Mrs. Fred W. Peters of Church street, is one of the very few persons living who witnessed the landing of that great French soldier, the Marquis de Lafayette, upon his arrival in this country in October, 1824, on the occasion of his triumphal visit, at the special invitation of congress, to the scene of his victories.

Mr. West, who is now ninety-two years of age, was only fifteen years old at the time when Lafayette and his son arrived.

Mr. West came to this country at the age of nine years from Carlisle, England, where he was born, and with his parents landed at Baltimore. They went to a place nine miles distant from Baltimore, where Mr. West's father was manager of a woolen mill. Mr. West, the day before Lafayette's landing, went up Chesapeake bay on a sailing vessel which carried the family of Captain Wemo, one of the reception committee appointed to welcome the great general to the city. Young West then performed an errand upon which he had been sent and walked back to his home. The next day he walked over the same road to witness Lafayette's arrival. His feet were blistered with the twenty-mile walk, but this fact did not deter him from enjoying the occasion as much as his elders.

Lafayette arrived in Baltimore about noon of a beautiful autumn day, when everything, even the weather, was propitious to such a noteworthy event. Mr. West remembers the sight of the ship upon which Lafayette was the guest of honor, sailing up the bay with flags waving and banners flying to the breeze.

The French general, who disembarked from the ship in a small boat, was the central object of the attention of the thousands of people who had gathered for this gala occasion. The streets for squares from the landing place were crowded with a moving mass of humanity, and the line of march from the wharf to the hotel at the corner of Main and Light streets, where the general was accorded a magnificent reception, was so crowded with people that the procession could scarcely make headway.

Upon the instant of Lafayette's stepping from the boat to the landing place, a large cannon on Federal hill nearby, boomed forth. Its report was the signal that the famous Frenchman had landed, and its reverberations carried forth the welcome news to the assembled thousands, who were unable to catch a glimpse of the great soldier.

Lafayette rode from the landing place to the hotel in a beautiful carriage, which was appropriately decorated with flags and bunting. In the procession which followed the carriage were the important personages in the city, and hundreds of revolutionary war veterans, many of whom had fought under the Frenchman's command. At the hotel the general was the guest of honor at one of the most magnificent banquets ever given in Baltimore.

The crowds paraded the streets all day and night and everyone made the occasion a red letter day. The stores, residences and buildings of every kind were decorated and illuminated. The illuminations partly consisted of small lanterns about an inch long arranged to spell Lafayette's name, which were placed in the windows. The effect was very beautiful, and was calculated to arouse in the minds of the spectators the most intense patriotic feeling. Arrangements had been made to light the tower in Gay street. A mast had been erected at the top of the tower, but the lamps failed to work properly on account of the high wind, hence this portion of the celebration was a failure.

Mr. West remembered many features of the celebration, which is remarkable considering his great age. He is a very well preserved man, and will undoubtedly reach the century mark if nothing untoward prevents. Mr. West was in Baltimore three years ago. All of Federal hill, upon which the people were assembled to see Lafayette, was built up. On the top was a fine observatory and other changes marked the onward progress of time since the reception to the great French hero.

VERY ENTHUSIASTIC

Are the Promoters of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Road.

Two of the promoters of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion electric line were in the city Saturday afternoon on business. They were Messrs. Holden and Simons, who are looking after the right-of-way, and were driving across the country to ascertain which route from Delaware north will be the better to come over.

Both gentlemen are enthusiastic. They stated that the proposed road will be completed ere long. It is to run across country on private right-of-way in some places in order to facilitate connecting towns and shorten distance.

IS VERY UNLUCKY

Clyde Kreis, a Member of the Mt. Gilead High School Ball Team, Victim of an Accident.

JUMPS FROM A RUNAWAY RIG

Breaks Both Bones of One of His Legs Near the Ankle and the Ankle Is Also Dislocated—The Mishap Occurs Just East of City While Team Is Enroute Home.

While returning from this city to Mt. Gilead Saturday evening the High School ball team of that city had an exciting runaway. When about three-quarters of a mile east of the city one of the single trees of their wagon broke, frightening the team, which immediately started to run.

Clyde Kreis, one of the members of the team, attempted to jump from the rig, and in so doing struck the ground in such a shape as to fracture both bones in his left leg near the ankle. The ankle was also dislocated. He was brought back to this city, and taken to the Rhu hospital on South Prospect street, where the injuries were given surgical attention, and where he is still confined to a bed.

The other members of the team were compelled to go on home, leaving him here.

Kreis will probably have to remain here at least a week, possibly longer, and it will be several weeks before he can walk with the aid of crutches.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kreis of Cardington, parents of the injured boy, were here Sunday to visit him at the hospital.

FINE PROGRAM

Is Arranged for the Next Meeting of Pioneer Farmers' Club.

The following is the program of the Pioneer Farmers' club meeting to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Conley, May 24:

Music by orchestra.
"The Farmer as a Business Man." Philip Bauer.
Debate—Resolved, That Farmers Should Favor Government Ownership of Railways and Telegraph Lines." Affirmative, C. B. Freeman and B. F. Millisor; negative, J. B. Conley and S. D. Hayes.
Recess.
Literary.
Question box.
Duet by Lad and Bordeen Millisor.
Recitation by Bessie Rider.
Select reading, Edward Uncapher.
"Life in the West," Frank Hain.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 101½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio.
33-wk-t-27

SPINAL weakness easily cured by Dr. Miles' Nervo Plasters.

THE 25c. FAMILY DOCTOR.

Cedar Springs, Mich.—Mrs. Isaac Dunham, a well-known lady of that place, writes: "I cannot praise Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills too much. They did for me what doctors and other medicines could not do. I was troubled with severe disorders of the kidneys and enlargement of the liver. My family doctor treated me the whole of last winter, but did not help me very much, so I gave him up and began using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The result was simply wonderful. I am now strong and healthy again, thanks to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Shenandoah, Pa.—Sylvester Pappert of No. 117 South Main St, says: "For twenty years past I have been troubled with constipation and kidney trouble and during that time I have taken dozens of packages of different remedies but none of them did me any good. The secretions were irregular and unnatural. I got some of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and since using them the action of the kidneys is normal and regular and their general cathartic effect is good."

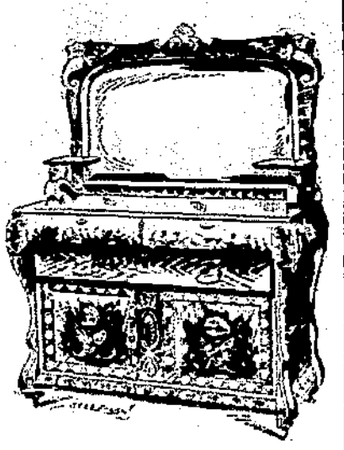
Genuine bear portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase. 25c. at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. **A. W. CHASE'S** KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

For Sale at FLOCKEN'S Drug Store.

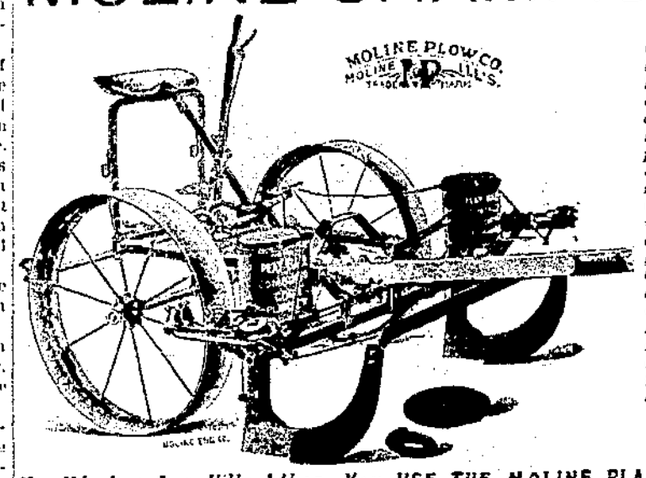
IT will do your heart and your purse good to see our line of Sideboards and Buffets before buying one.

Our goods and prices easily bear comparison on any point and at any time.



H. SCHAFFNER.
212 South Main Street.

MOLINE CHAMPION



Combined hill or drill drop. Extra plates and 80 rods of wire with every planter. Open or closed wheels. Automatic reel and foot drop.

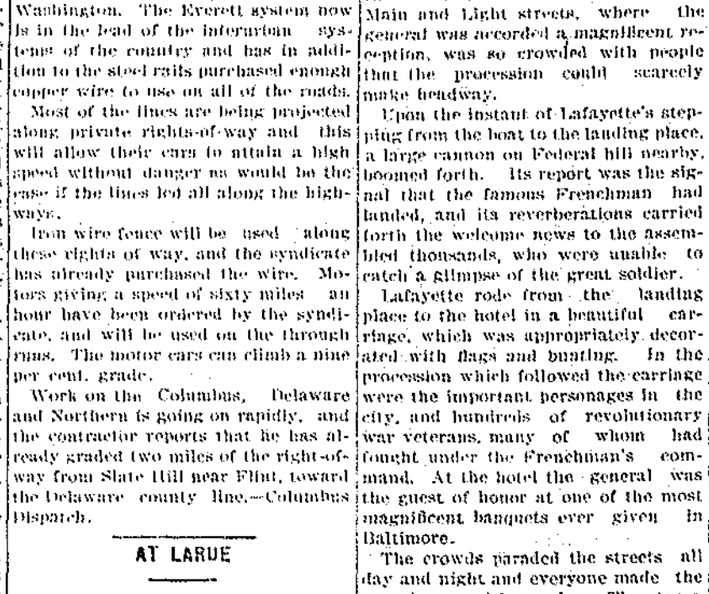
No Missing Any Hills When You USE THE MOLINE PLANTER.

KLING & WILSON.

Fine Spring Weight Undergarments for Men.

We carry in stock light weight Underwear in all wool, lace, gauze and balbriggan. Union Suits, Scrivens Drawers. A full line of sizes up to 52, breast and waist sizes.

STRELITZS'



JAPAN'S TWO LEADING STATESMEN WHO ARE STEERING HER THROUGH A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Financial troubles are responsible for the cabinet changes just now taking place in Japan. The resignation of Marquis Ito as premier and the similar action by other ministers is looked upon merely as a ruse to get rid of Viscount Watanabe, the unpopular minister of finance.

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AMONG OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING.
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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AFTER THE CONFLICT

Soldiers of Finance Look Over the Battlefield.

THE DAY SAVED BY THE BANKERS.

The Northern Pacific-Burlington Deal Has Been Accomplished and the Morgan-Hill Interests Control the Situation—Basis on Which Settlements May Be Made by Shorts.

New York, May 10.—The lights of the Waldorf-Astoria were the campfires of hundreds of the soldiers of finance who were on the firing line in Wall street, and as they sat in the cheery glow they nursed their wounds and counted their dead. The casualty list was a long one, but the night had more cheer than the preceding one. There was no wild scramble for overnight loans of Northern Pacific stock, and the new day seemed to be fair in promise. The rumor that J. P. Morgan & Company and J. J. Hill were, after all, on top in the fight to control Northern Pacific stirred the crowd, but the chief concern was for the future of the market. As to the latter a very hopeful view generally prevailed.

"The medicine has been hard to take," said John W. Gates, "but it has done good. There was too much speculation, and it had to be checked. This Northern Pacific settlement will clean things up. The bankers saved the day, and I feel quite sure there will be no failures of any size." Mr. Gates would not discuss his personal losses, but told a dog story that was eloquent in expression. "I know a man in Youngstown," he said, "who had a poor yellow pup. Well, that dog was kicked so hard and so often that he walked sidewayS. I am walking sidewayS."

The Situation.

New York, May 10.—A party to the conference relating to the strained conditions in Wall street this week made statements and explanations which give to the contest in Wall street a different construction from that generally accepted down town. He said:

"Kuhn, Loeb & Company will let out their Northern Pacific to shorts at $150. Positive statement is made that J. P. Morgan & Company will notify shorts that they will be released of short obligations to Morgan & Company on the basis of 150. This will be the penultimate. The shorts will get no stock from Morgan & Company. They will only get freedom.

"The Burlington deal has already been accomplished. The Morgan-Hill interests control the Northern Pacific stock and the board of directors has absolute power to close the Northern Pacific-Burlington merger without the consent of two-thirds of Northern Pacific stock. The old law of the Northern Pacific prescribed that two-thirds of the stock should assent to such a transaction as the present deal. This provision still printed in the manual accepted as authentic, has misled the opponents of Morgan-Hill plans, because in the reorganization the two-thirds provision was abolished and the power was vested solely in the board of directors.

"The board had stipulated that when a two-thirds of the Burlington stock had been deposited in a deals sated trust company the Northern Pacific-Burlington deal should be thus automatically closed. The stock has been deposited and the transaction is consummated.

"Meanwhile the Kuhn-Loeb interests, believing two-thirds stock consent in Northern Pacific necessary to consummation, have striven to absorb enough Northern Pacific to prevent two-thirds consent, with results seen in Wall street this week. They discovered that two-thirds consent of the Northern Pacific stock was not necessary to the Morgan-Hill deal, and that they had acted on wrong information of that point.

"Moreover, they learned that while the Northern Pacific script they held and their paper contracts made the aggregate they had sought the paper contracts were in part empty for the shorts could not get the stock they had agreed to deliver. Conviction was compelled that Morgan-Hill had the real goods—the script—and therefore that the accumulation of Northern Pacific in the hands of Kuhn, Loeb & Company was strategically valueless.

"Hence, according to a statement by one of the Kuhn-Loeb group, the Northern Pacific-Burlington deal is sure and safe. This being true, Kuhn, Loeb & Company have no tactical use for their load of Northern Pacific, and will, therefore, let it out to shorts at 160, and discharge makers of paper contracts to deliver stock they could not get on the same basis.

"This action makes logical the stated design of Morgan & Company not to deliver Northern Pacific to shorts, though shorts may purge themselves of their short obligations at 150.

"This release by Morgan-Hill, and the letting out of actual stock no longer useful to them by the opposing interests, is expected to relieve the tension and smooth out the complications in Wall street.

"In the light of these facts and conditions, it becomes apparent why Morgan-Hill interests declined the propositions of their opponents to loan stocks pro rata."

No Records Broken.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 10.—The annual varsity meet of the University of Michigan was held here despite the unfavorable weather. The air was heavy and no records were broken. The mile run was a pretty contest between Hall and Kellogg. The latter led in the last three laps but Hall won out in a sprint.

PLATT AMENDMENT

And Political Matters Receive the Attention of the Cubans.

Havana, May 10.—There now seems to be no doubt that the Cuban constitutional convention will accept the Platt amendment, but it is expected that there will be some delay before a final vote is reached. Senor Juan Gualberto Gomez is advocating public sessions. It is said that the colored orator wishes to make some interesting statements to the public before the convention dissolves. General Rivera, who is in Honduras on leave of absence, has written to the convention advising the acceptance of the Platt amendment. The Democrats have nominated Senor Carlos Garcia as their candidate for mayor, the Republicans have nominated Senor Estrada Morn, and the Nationalists will nominate the incumbent, Senor Gener.

Mellen Amazed.

St. Paul, May 10.—The fluctuations of the New York stock market were watched here with intense interest. President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific railroad refused to talk about the affairs of the road. During the day, when the Northern Pacific common was reported as going to 250 on the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Mellen gave a whistle of surprise. When told that the stock had touched the 1,000 mark Mr. Mellen openly expressed his amazement and said that he was unable to explain such violent jumps.

Smallpox Among Indians.

Washington, May 10.—The marine hospital service has directed a surgeon to proceed immediately to Colgate, I. T., to confer with the Indian inspector and municipal authorities there over the smallpox outbreak. The Indian bureau has shipped 1,000 vaccine points there and will send others when called for. Advices show between 50 and 100 cases of malignant smallpox at Colgate.

Latonia Races.

Cincinnati, May 10.—Much interest is manifested in the coming meeting of the Latonia Jockey club. Its derby is set for the opening day, May 13, and will have eight or nine starters, and will be an exceedingly open race. More than 500 horses will take part in the racing during the meeting and they will be generally of a high class. With the ring open to all bookmakers the speculation promises to be heavy.

Judge Hayden.

Washington, May 10.—Former Judge John James Hayden of Indiana died here, aged 82 years. Judge Hayden was active in early Indiana Republican politics, but had been in the government service at Washington for some years. He was said to be the oldest living graduate of Harvard university. The remains will be taken to Indianapolis.

Contest Abandoned.

Southampton, May 10.—The 60-mile racing trial of the Shamrock I and the Shamrock II, from Southampton to Weymouth, was suddenly terminated off the Needles by a hard squall, during which the gaff topsail yard of the challenger was carried away and her gaff crumpled up. She was forced to abandon the contest and returned to Southampton for repairs.

Due to Cigarettes.

Lexington, Ky., May 10.—In an interview Professor R. H. Elliott, professor of mathematics in Kentucky university, gives it as his opinion that a great many of the failures on the part of students in his department are due to the use of tobacco, especially in the form of cigarettes.

A Suicide's Reason.

Springfield, Ills., May 10.—Fred G. Smith, a member of the firm of Smith & Company, killed himself in his room at the St. Nicholas hotel. He shot himself in the head after writing a note to his father stating that insanity prompted him to kill himself.

Killed In a Wreck.

Joplin, Mo., May 10.—The local freight on the Frisco was wrecked near here. Engineer Sam Monk and Fireman Claude Addison were instantly killed.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

American League.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 7, Detroit 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 2, Chicago 4.
At Boston—Boston 9, Philadelphia 3.
At Washington — Washington - Baltimore game postponed; wet grounds.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Det't ..	10	4	.714	Wash...	5	6	.455
Chica...	10	4	.714	Phila ..	5	7	.417
Balto...	7	4	.636	Cleve...	4	10	.284
Bost....	6	6	.500	Milw ..	4	10	.284

National League.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 3.
At Boston—Boston 5, Brooklyn 2.
At Chicago—Chicago 1, Pittsburg 8.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Cin'ti....	9	5	.643	Brook ..	7	7	.500
Pitts	9	8	.643	St. L....	7	8	.467
Bost....	7	5	.583	Phila ..	6	9	.400
N. Y....	6	5	.545	Chica...	5	12	.294

Western Association.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne 1, Louisville 6.
At Toledo—Toledo-Dayton game postponed; rain.
At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids 4, Columbus 3.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Ind.....	10	1	.909	Louis...	6	7	.462
Gd R....	8	5	.615	Toledo..	6	7	.417
Day'n...	7	5	.583	Ft. W...	5	8	.385
Mar'n...	7	5	.583	Cols....	1	11	.083

Turf Winners.

At St. Louis—Mount B., Otis, Hurry, Helen Print, Wax Taper, Domicle.
At Oakland—Catherine Bravo, Parader, Rory Gugh, Meehanus, Alec, Horton.
At Chicago—Magl, Hylo, Maggie Davis, Operator, The Conqueror II., Debride.
At Morris Park—Isla, Hammock, Port Royn, Amiettia, King Lief, Bombert.
At Churchill Downs—Sam P. Cochran, Pentecost, Ben Mac Diffil, Teckla, Survive, Dodie S.
At Newport—Metoxen, Patch Work, Zanone, Aigle M., Wantuta, Prince Esher.

THE FLORAL PARADE

At Los Angeles Reviewed by the President.

STOOD ANKLE DEEP IN ROSE LEAVES

Governor Nash and Ohio Delegation Occupy Seats on the Reviewing Stand—Pickpockets Relieve Members of the Presidential Party of Their Wealth.

Los Angeles, May 10.—From a broad, blue-canopied pavilion, surrounded by the members of his cabinet, Governor Nash of Ohio, notables from many states and President McKinley reviewed the floral parade of the Los Angeles carnival. The city was packed. The population of Los Angeles, according to the census, is over 100,000, but the streets must have held almost twice that number. A troop of cavalry preceded the president's carriage to the reviewing stand. As each carriage reached the reviewing stand the ladies in it saluted the president, who was kept on his feet most of the time returning these charming greetings. He apparently enjoyed his experience greatly. Each lady carried a bag of rose leaves, and, after saluting the president, she threw a handful of the soft petals into his box. Before the parade was over he was ankle deep in rose leaves.

Considerable excitement was caused by the discovery that a pickpocket had been at work in the crowd and had relieved two members of the party. Secretary Wilson and Colonel Charles A. Moore, of their pocketbooks. Later the thief was arrested. Several pocketbooks were found on his person, a gold nugget which Mr. Moore's son had obtained at the Congress mine in Arizona, and Secretary Wilson's pocketbook, which contained $175. The thief proved to be a pickpocket well known to the police.

Upon his return to Los Angeles in the afternoon the president received Governor Nash and the Ohio congressional delegation at the hotel.

The special train carrying Governor Nash of Ohio and his party left for San Francisco.

One of the most notable incidents of the day was a visit paid by President McKinley to Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, the aged widow of General John C. Fremont. Mrs. Fremont was injured in an accident about a year ago, since which time she has been an invalid. The president spent a quarter of an hour in social conversation with her at her home.

Posse In Pursuit.

Birmingham, Ala., May 10.—A posse from Springville, Ala., armed with winchester rifles, has been in Birmingham all day searching for the negro Jim Brown, charged with brutally assaulting Miss Della Garrett, a young college girl, on last Thursday. The citizens of Springville have offered a reward of $250 for the capture of the negro. It is reported that Jim Brown was seen near Irondale and that several shots were fired at him as he fled into the mountains. The posse is in hot pursuit and expect to capture the negro.

Strikes Probable.

Chicago, May 10. — If the present plans of the International Association of Machinists are carried out an advance of probably 12½ per cent in wages will be demanded of manufacturers who are members of the National Metal Trades association. If it is not granted strikes probably will be called on or before May 20. A mass meeting of all machinists employed in these shops has been called for Saturday night, when the grievances of the men against the manufacturers will be discussed and demands formulated.

Student Stabbed to Death.

Louisville, May 10.—W. L. Royse, a student at the Kentucky School of Medicine, was stabbed to death there by John Nithers, colored, assistant janitor at the school. The crime was committed because Royse remonstrated with Nithers for being drunk. The negro escaped after being chased through the streets for some time by a large crowd of Royse's fellow students. Royse lived at Sharpsburg, Ky.

England and Wales.

London, May 10.—According to the returns of this year's census, the total population of England and Wales is 32,525,716. This is an increase over the population of 1891 of 3,523,191, or, in other words an increase of 12.15 per cent in the last 10 years. The increase for the decade between 1881 and 1891 was 11.05 per cent. According to the census 45 counties show increases, while 14 show decreases.

Short on Pig Iron.

London, May 10.—Considerable excitement was caused on the Birmingham Iron Exchange by the news that an American syndicate was buying up all the stocks of Cleveland pig iron. At a meeting of the Iron Masters' association, called to consider the matter, it was alleged that there were only 74,000 tons in stock.

Two Versions.

Dublin, May 10.—The police seized Mr. William O'Brien's weekly paper, The Irish People. It is reported that the seizure was made on account of reflections upon King Edward. Another report says that The Irish People was seized for a coarse personal attack upon Mr. George Wyndham, the Irish secretary.

German Comment.

Berlin, May 10.—The Berliner Tages Zeitung, which prints a Washington dispatch asserting that the United States government is thinking of securing one of the Azores as a coaling station, says that "the appetite grows with eating."

KING HAS NO FORTUNE,

But He Is Well Cared For by the British Parliament.

London, May 10.—The king, said the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in discussing the civil list in the house of commons, has no personal fortune, a fact which could not be too widely known. He was therefore dependent upon the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster and parliamentary grants.

The king was anxious for a further investigation into the system of management of the royal household, in order to correct any abuses and wastes. The sum of £110,000 out of the total of £470,000 which it was proposed to grant, was the king's privy purse, out of which came the sums expended as a result of innumerable requests for charities throughout the empire, and even from foreign countries, and out of which also came the sums expended to keep up the private residences.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, supported the government's proposals as reasonable.

Mr. Labouchere (Liberal) tried to have the allowance cut down from £470,000 to £415,000, the amount granted to Queen Victoria and the prince consort. This motion was defeated by a vote of 53 to 261.

The civil list was agreed to by a vote of 307 to 68.

Continuous Scale.

Pittsburg, May 10.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will endeavor to secure the best settlement in years with the manufacturers this year. The wage committee was announced and instructed to meet in Milwaukee next Friday. One of the most important matters to be considered by the convention will be perfecting a continuous scale, which is being perfected by the Republic Iron and Steel company, the leading bar iron producers of the country.

Rate War In the West.

Chicago, May 10.—The war in passenger rates from Kansas City to New York between the Wabash and its competitors shows no signs of abatement. The Wabash assumed the offensive by making a further cut of $1.95 in the rate from Kansas City to New York. This brings the rate by this line down to $25.10, and the other lines say they will put in effect correspondingly low rates at once, and promptly meet any further reduction the Wabash may make.

Russia Criticised.

Berlin, May 9.—The Berliner Post, after pointing out that Emperor Nicholas has confirmed the order requiring all materials for Russian warships to be made in Russia, remarks: "This harmonizes with Russia's tariff policy for years of excluding everything possible from the land while demanding full freedom for her own products. It is doubtful, however, whether Russian industries will be able to supply such materials."

Suit Against Jockey Club.

Louisville, May 10.—T. P. Hayes, the horseman, brought suit for $50,000 against the new Louisville Jockey club because the latter has refused him the privilege of running his horses here on account of the "outlaw" rule of the Western Jockey club.

Tibbott's New Job.

Indianapolis, May 10.—E. F. Tibbott, who for many years was the private secretary of ex-President Harrison, has resigned as secretary of the Harrison monument commission to accept the position of private secretary of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

Agreement Rejected.

Washington, May 10.—The Indian bureau has received word that the official count of the vote of the Cherokee nation on the Cherokee agreement with the Dawes commission shows a majority of 1,023 votes for rejection, instead of 1,235, as first announced.

Farmer Killed by a Train.

Marysville, O., May 10. — William Beard, a prominent farmer, aged 38, was killed by the special on the Toledo and Ohio Central, which passed through here from Bellefontaine to Columbus.

Another Texas Strike.

Dallas, May 10.—A telegram announcing the discovery of oil in paying quantities on land near Jacksboro, in Jack county, about 100 miles northwest from here, was received by E. B. Doran, a Dallas newspaper man.

Disorders Subsiding.

London, May 10.—Dispatches from Madrid report that altogether 500 arrests have been made at Barcelona, but that the disorders are now subsiding.

Seamen on Strike.

Amsterdam, May 10.—The seamen's union has proclaimed a general strike for an increase of wages, and it is expected that other ports will join.

THIS AND THAT.

Telegraphic Intelligence of the World In Tabloid Form.

Tin plate workers are in session at Cleveland.

J. W. Gates of Chicago dropped $4,000,000 in Wall street.

Three men perished in a boarding-house fire at Ottawa, Ont.

The expulsion of Italians from Iola, Kan., will be made an international affair.

An American locomotive trust is to be organized with a capital of $50,000,000.

At Columbus, O., Welch's saloon was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas.

W. M. Williams, 75, owner of the Williams transportation line, died of pneumonia in Baltimore.

R. N. Pollock, the Cleveland banker who suicided at Seattle, Wash., carried $65,000 life insurance.

MUST PAY THE PIPER

Chinese Indemnity Claim Put at 450,000,000 Taels.

COURT WANTS THE BILL REDUCED.

Powers That Be In Communication With Prominent Celestials Regarding Plans of Settlement—Chang Chi Tung Would Have the Matter Settled Without a Loan.

Peking, May 10.—An indemnity claim of 450,000,000 taels was presented to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Official Chinese throughout the empire have been communicating with the court and giving advice. Most of them seem to favor a loan guaranteed by the foreign powers. Others, prominent among whom is Chang Chi Tung, believe in raising the money in every possible way without a loan, and in paying off the entire demand within five years.

The court has considered methods of raising 20,000,000 extra annually, and provisionally approves the plan, but the Chinese plenipotentiaries have instructions to obtain a reduction of the indemnity demanded as far as possible. Whatever the final demands of the powers may be, it is not believed that the opposition will be much more than a matter of form.

The ministers of the powers met and decided that the Chinese should be given to understand thoroughly that the amount did not constitute the claim, but was the total of expenses, including private claims considered fair, and was meant more to obtain an opinion from official sources as to China's ability to pay, and also as to what means she would employ.

To Stay In China.

Berlin, May 10.—The Boersen Courier asserts that at the recent recruit musters the officials invited volunteers for the China corps, which it interprets to mean that many months will elapse before the German troops are finally withdrawn.

Plea For Woman Suffrage.

Rochester, N. Y., May 10.—At the session of the National Municipal league a communication from Miss Susan B. Anthony was read. It urged the league to go on record as favoring enfranchisement of women. Miss Anthony requested that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker be given an opportunity to address the convention, which was unanimously agreed to. Mrs. Hooker made an urgent plea for the woman suffragists, and asserted vigorously that if women were allowed to vote political conventions would not dare to nominate essentially and admittedly bad men.

Fishing Party.

Toledo, May 10.—Hon. Grover Cleveland arrived at Sandusky to spend 10 days fishing at Middle Bass. With him are Admiral Lamberton, United States navy; Professor John Lloyd of Cincinnati, Hon. Judson Harmon of Cincinnati and Charles Foster of Fostoria, former secretary of the treasury. When asked regarding his reported Wall street winnings, Mr. Cleveland replied, "I have nothing to say." He declined to be interviewed on any subject.

A Record Breaker.

New York, May 10.—The Hamburg-American line steamship Deutschland succeeded in making a day's run on her last voyage which surpassed any previous day's record in the history of steam navigation. Five hundred and eighty-seven knots, or 676.61 statute miles, is the record of the Deutschland's run for 24 hours. An hourly average speed of 24.53 knots was maintained throughout the whole 24 hours. This is a record that has never been equaled by any vessel.

Want a Rest.

Berlin, May 10.—Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, and Count Von Ballestrem, the president of the reichstag, conferred as to the disposition of the business now before that body. In view of the important measures pending before it, parliament will be adjourned to the middle of May or the beginning of June and will not be closed. Many of the members desire an interval of rest.

American University.

Washington, May 10.—The board of trustees of the American university decided, in view of the recent large contributions and the very encouraging outlook that the foundations for two new buildings, the Ohio college of government and the Pennsylvania hall of administration, should be commenced at once. It is hoped to lay the cornerstone of these structures by autumn.

Mrs. Nation Released.

Wichita, Kan., May 10. — Through the persuasion of her brother, J. W. Moore of Kansas City, Mrs. Carrie Nation consented to leave the county jail. Judge Dale reduced her bond to $100 and her brother put up cash to that amount.

Admits a Deficit.

Berlin, May 10.—Baron Von Thielman, imperial secretary of the treasury, admitted to the budget committee of the reichstag that there would be a deficit for the next fiscal year of an amount between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 marks.

Killed His Brother-In-Law.

Ennis, Tex., May 10.—As a result of domestic troubles E. S. Page shot and killed his brother-in-law, F. E. McCallen. The dead man leaves a widow and three children.

Dry Town.

Cambridge, O., May 10.—The city council by a vote of 4 to 6, has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this city.

LARGE GAINS

In Membership of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Milwaukee, May 10.—The feature of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's convention was the adoption of an amendment to the constitution creating the office of fourth vice grand master. The reports of the grand secretary and treasurer show the organization to be in an exceedingly flourishing condition. The protective fund, which is practically the strike fund, contains $100,598. The amount in the general fund is $34,485, which, with the miscellaneous fund, shows a total of $460,000 to the credit of the organization. The total membership is 45,500, showing a net gain in two years of 12,100 members.

Students to Be Recalled.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—Beginning his tour of the university towns, the minister of public instruction, General Vannovski, has reached Moscow. He was favorably received by the students whom he addressed, declaring that they were their country's hope and recommending them to continue their studies. Kharkoff university has already taken advantage of the decision to recall the absentee students at the end of the summer, and is taking the necessary steps to do so.

President Carter Resigns.

Williamstown, Mass., May 10.—At the meeting of the trustees of Williams college, held here, President Franklin Carter tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1. President Carter has been in poor health for some time and there had been rumors that his resignation would be tendered. A committee was appointed to report to the trustees, at commencement, on a successor.

No Watch Trust.

Boston, May 10.—A director of the American Waltham Watch company says: "The officers of the American Waltham Watch company have informed the promoters of the proposed watch trust that that company will not become a party to any consolidation of watch companies. Other companies have declined to go into any trust movement, so the $75,000,000 combination has been abandoned.

No One Hurt.

Des Moines, May 10.—A Rock Island engine was demolished in a collision with a Northwestern railway engine at the crossing of the tracks in East Des Moines. The Northwestern engine was overturned. The engineers and firemen escaped by jumping. Both engines were drawing passenger trains, but the speed was slow and no one was hurt.

Increased Capital Stock.

St. Paul, May 10.—The Great Northern railroad filed with the secretary of state the certificate of increase of $25,000,000 in its capital stock. The fee paid to the state was $12,500. The same certificate was filed with the Ramsey county registrar of deeds.

Trouble Ended.

Iola, Kan., May 10.—The trouble between workmen and the Italians sent here from Kansas City to work in the cement plant seems to be about over, the Italians having been returned home and the leaders of the mob arrested.

Cooked In Beer.

Troy, N. Y., May 10.—Samuel Bolton, Troy's most prominent brewer, fell into a vat of beer at his brewery, at noon, and was boiled to death.

WEDDED IN A CONVENT.

Unique Ceremony Performed in the Presence of the Nuns.

For the first time in many years, if not in the history of the United States, a wedding was performed and a nuptial mass celebrated in a Catholic convent the other day. The scene of these unique ceremonies was the convent of the Ursuline nuns, at Bedford Park, New York city. The persons who began their wedded life under such unusual circumstances were Miss May Matilda O'Ryan and Dr. Gustav Arthur Taschereau, both of Canada. The bride is a sister of a superioress of an Ursuline convent in the south, who went to the New York institution a short time ago for her health.

MRS. MAY O'RYAN TASCHEREAU.

Miss O'Ryan had been educated by the Ursulines of Canada, and it was her ardent desire to be married in her sister's presence.

In order that the marriage might take place in the convent it was necessary to obtain dispensations from Archbishop Corrigan of New York and from Mgr. Begin of the province of Quebec. Several of the nuns of St. Ursula, "the brides of the church," clad in solemn black, witnessed the ceremony.

What He Had Heard.

Bobbie—Pop, are we among the best people?

Papa—We are, Bobbie.

Bobbie (after a thoughtful silence)—Pop, is the best always the cheapest?—Leslie's Weekly.

THE CLEVELAND MOSES

What Tom L. Johnson Is Doing For the Forest City.

THE CITIZENS ARE WITH HIM.

Changes and Innovations Cleveland's New Mayor Proposes to Make During His Administration—Has Advertised the City Well—Overwhelmed With Congratulations on His Election.

Cleveland has grown at such a prodigious pace that it has not had time to throw off its overgrown village garments and put on the big city garb, says the Cleveland correspondent of the New York Sun. Its equipment in this respect is absurdly inadequate. Its police force is so small in proportion to the size of the city that in many instances the residents of streets have chipped in and hired private watchmen to patrol the streets. In the same way business men have clubbed together to put up something like a sufficient number of street lamps. The streets are atrociously dirty and bedraggled. The place is filled with old ramshackle shells that long have been condemned, yet in the easy going village way have been allowed to remain notwithstanding the condemnation and notwithstanding the fact that they are a menace on the score of fires.

The instances of special private privileges which are open public abuses are numerous and notorious. Never did a city more surely need somebody who would come in and shake things up—somebody who would mercilessly strip off the infantine swaddling clothes and find the money to buy an outfit for a grown city's garments. The psychological moment for the advent of such a Moses had arrived, and Tom L. Johnson plunged into the arena, scattered the wheezy old party machines to the right and left, and announced himself as that Moses. He took hold of the task of shaking things up with all the aggressive force which characterized whatever he did in the field of business. The crash of the falling rookeries and shacks is heard on every hand. To appeals and "pulls" and "influence" he has been jovially obdurate. He said the shacks must go, and they went. He said the showcase barricades on the sidewalks must go, and they likewise went. He said there would be a shake up all along the tax line, and the shake up is in the air. He is going to have enough police to patrol the streets, enough lamps to light them and a brand new corps of white wings to sweep them.

There is more municipal business on foot in a day than there ever was before in a month. Up to date he has got the people with him. Even the east end, which is to Cleveland what the west end is to London—the silk stocking east end, which is overwhelmingly Republican—voted for him and is glad of it. He has all the popularity of a man who breaks a sodden staxnation by doing things just at the time when the public has at last made up its mind that things had got to be done. The general attitude of the city toward him so far is one of approval. In some quarters the approval has taken the form of a "Hurrah for Mayor Tom" enthusiasm. In others it is in the attitude of an amused waiting to see what he will do next. The papers contain columns of things he has said or is said to have said or of exploits he is planning or said to be planning for the future. It is quite generally expected that he will make a bad break of some sort pretty soon, but had or good there is a settled conviction that it will be interesting.

That he has got rather a long string of hobbyhorses in his stable which he has not yet brought out, but which he will soon be riding four in the ring, is pretty much an article of faith with many even of those who are glad he is where he is. On the other hand, there are many more who think that with the presidency in his eye he will keep these steeds under cover.

But about one thing there is no shadow of doubt, and that is that he has done more to advertise Cleveland than any man of his generation and that incidentally he has not gone wholly unheralded himself and knows it and is glad of it.

"I have had letters from all over this country and all over the world congratulating me on my election," he said, speaking of this feature of his recent skyrocket rush into prominence. "I have had them from England, from France, from Germany and even from Australia. I get the biggest mail I ever had in my life. I go through it every morning before I go down to the office. It takes me until 11 o'clock. I have a fair allowance of newspaper people to see me also, but I cannot see them all. But I like The Sun. It says everything I don't believe in so much better than any other paper says the things I do believe in."

His honor is gifted in epigram.

Reform In Kentucky.

The young ladies at South Portsmouth, Ky., have formed a combination and decline to dance the two step with the young men who refuse to remove their spurs, says the Washington Post. A great many gowns have been ruined by the spur wearing habit of the Kentuckians.

Cheap Method of Making Gas.

The London Daily Chronicle says it learns that Dr. Ludwig Mond has discovered a method of producing illuminating coal gas at twopence per 1,000 feet, which will effect a revolution by cheapening electric power and also as bearing upon the production of open-hearth steel.

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AMERICA'S RAILROAD KINGS AND THEIR VAST COMBINATIONS.

The railways of the United States aggregate a grand total of 190,000 miles, or twice miles more than those of all Europe, including Great Britain. Of this total at least 120,000 miles are now owned or controlled by less than a dozen men, those particularly prominent in their management being J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, George J. Gould, Alexander J. Cassatt, James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, August Belmont, Jr., and William Rockefeller.

To Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is credited the "community of interest" idea, or, in other words, the benevolent assimilation of such railroads as he and his friends did not control but needed, in order to regulate the traffic of the continent. His connection with the New York Central and Hudson River system, which his grandfather, the great "Commodore," built up from next to nothing and made one of the most valuable properties in the world, is too well known to require more than mention. His great talent as an organizer was hardly suspected until after his brother Cornelius died, when it was revealed that his father had educated him with the particular vocation of a great railway manager ever in view. He had passed through all the various grades of routine work, in which he was thoroughly drilled, until he had obtained a complete mastery over the complicated and responsible duties of the life his father had in mind. It is admitted by all that W. K. Vanderbilt possesses in a marked degree all the great qualities of his father and grandfather, along with their sharp perceptive faculties and decision. He was born Dec. 12, 1849, and hence is not yet 52. He is philanthropic, traveled and educated, with excellent taste in architecture and art. With his social life we have nothing to do, but in whatever society he moves he is a marked and brilliant figure. Genial and winning, he is silent and even taciturn when it comes to business affairs, his great moves being made with discretion and accuracy and only known by their results.

Having carried the Central to the highest pinnacle of perfection, Mr. Vanderbilt looked about him for some new railway world to conquer and cast a lingering glance upon the vast Pennsylvania system. This magnificent property was too prosperous, too firmly intrenched, too ably managed, to be had for the asking, but its stock was in the market, and so Mr. Vanderbilt bought great blocks of it. When the Pennsylvania management found out what he was doing, they wanted an explanation, which was promptly forthcoming. In effect it was this: That by co-operation the Central and the Pennsylvania could in great measure control traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley. This admirable theory, which was practically advanced in the nature of a proposition, struck the Pennsylvania president, Mr. Alexander J. Cassatt, so favorably that he recommended it to the Pennsylvania management and bought big blocks of Central.

The railway mileage owned and controlled by the New York Central system, aggregating 19,500 miles and including the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the West Shore, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Chicago and Northwestern, was further increased by the addition of the Boston and Albany, while the New York, New Haven and Hartford, with its 2,000 miles of track, in sympathetic hands, gave the Central and Pennsylvania practical control of all the East, the Boston and Maine system, with 2,244 miles, being then at their mercy.

In order to completely control the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida it was only necessary now for the Pennsylvania to absorb, either by purchase of stock or by securing dominating influence in directorates, such systems as the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the great Baltimore and Ohio, with its more than 3,000 miles of tracks. These little morsels were well within the capacity of the Pennsylvania to digest, and the "deal" ended with a total of more than 18,000 miles to its credit, aggregating with the Central's holdings nearly 38,000 miles.

The personality of the present head of the Pennsylvania system, Mr. Alexander Johnson Cassatt, is in its way as interesting as that of Mr. Vanderbilt. He was born in Pittsburg, Dec. 8, 1839. He was educated in this country and in Europe, graduating in 1858 as a civil engineer. He was made third vice president of the Pennsylvania in 1874, first vice president in 1880, and in 1899 was elevated to the presidency of the entire Pennsylvania system.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Cassatt joined forces to the mutual advantage of their respective systems, the Central and the Pennsylvania obtaining joint control of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Pennsylvania alone securing the Norfolk and Western.

But absolute control over all the great southern roads was not acquired without the co-operation of another magnate, who, though not generally known as a railway man, held in his hands the guiding reins to more iron horses than were possessed either by the Central or the Pennsylvania. This driver of iron steeds was none other than the great banker, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose success in consolidating various lines and combining diverse interests has given rise to the saying that he not only reorganized them, but "re-Morganized" them. Mr. Morgan held the destinies of several railroads in his grasp at that time and has since increased his controlling interests until he personally dominates more than 20,000 miles. These roads comprise the Philadelphia and Reading, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Erie, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern railway, Queen and Crescent route, Mobile and Ohio, Central of Georgia and two or three smaller lines. Thus it came about that, Barkis being willing, there was formed the great triad consisting of Vanderbilt, Cassatt and Morgan, who actually hold today the fate of the eastern United States in their hands through their domination of the railway situation.

An estimate of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's character and abilities would seem superfluous at this time when his leadership as a general of industry has been so freely exploited. The latest of his great combinations of capital, the "billion dollar steel trust," was so recently launched that this consummate manager of men and consolidator of capital is now as well known perhaps as the president of this great republic. Born April 17, 1837, in Hartford, Conn., son of a banker who left him a fortune of $6,000,000 at his death and grandson of the poet Pierpont, whose name he bears, Mr. Morgan belongs to the aristocracy of ancient real wealth by right of inheritance. He is a dominant figure in the world of finance today, having been the means of bringing out from hiding more capital for investment in speculative undertakings than any other man in existence. He is all powerful, and he knows it. His word is law wherever spoken, and to say that it is as good as his bond is to state a truism accepted throughout the realm of plutocracy. As an intelligent thinking machine he is perfection, being mechanical in his habits, as regular as a clock in his hours of labor and yet devoted to certain recreations and hobbies, such as yachting, bric-a-brac, rare books and flowers, inexplicable as the sphinx, he is human and companionable among his chosen friends.

This is the man who has entered into the combination formed by Vanderbilt and Cassatt for the control of all the eastern and southern roads. In addition to those he directly controlled there were about 6,000 miles in the so called Belmont-Morgan and Belmont groups, the main feature of the latter being the Louisville and Nashville, 3,200 miles in length. All these lines, then, in the aggregate about 64,000 miles, are held by Vanderbilt, Cassatt, Morgan and Belmont. They comprise quite one-third the total railway mileage of the United States, and another third is practically controlled by the remaining five members of the band of nine already mentioned.

It has become imperative that the eastern and southern roads make also such connections as shall give them at least two transcontinental lines between the Atlantic and the Pacific. They controlled all the Atlantic seaboard and connections with Chicago, but beyond the latter point their knowledge ceased, and they were in a manner at the mercy of the western roads. Then the genius of combination possessed by Magnate Morgan was called into play, and he discovered a way for uniting his system and that of the northwest, with a tentative agreement pending with those of the middle west when he sailed for Europe.

Five great lines, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Southern Pacific, connect the Mississippi river with the Pacific coast. In the northwest lives a man whose genius for railroad construction and manipulation is indisputable. He is popularly known as Jim Hill. He was born in Canada of Scotch-Irish parentage in 1838, but has lived in Minnesota since he was 18. He was very poor when he went there to "grow up with the country" and was glad of any odd job by which to get an honest living. There was not a mile of railroad in Minnesota, it is said, at the time James J. Hill first went there, but in 1862 this sagacious man got a grip on the first ten miles constructed, and in 1899 the road which he had fostered for years finally reached the Pacific coast. Branching out still farther, Hill leaped across the Pacific to Japan and China and took over silver, cotton, lumber and rails, to be exchanged for oriental products. At this moment he has two big steamers building expressly for this trade, each one to be 600 feet long, 70 feet wide and to draw 32 feet of water. They will dock at Seattle, where he has dredged channels 40 feet deeply.

From the humblest beginnings Jim Hill's Great Northern road has grown to be a vast system over 5,000 miles in extent. It has recently accomplished the feat of absorbing another equally big one, the Northern Pacific, and yet more recently of annexing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system of some 7,000 miles. In all the Hill corporations include a total of more than 18,000 miles and that of the northwest, with a tentative agreement pending with those of the middle west when he sailed for Europe.

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in managing the affairs of the Central that his genius as an organizer became apparent, and he attracted the attention of Mr. Hill, whose powerful influence he has received from the first, and from these two apparently dominate the situation in the middle west and southwest. The "panic year" of 1893 found Jim Hill with the snug little sum of $2,000,000 saved up for just such an emergency, and both Hill and Harriman filled over the hard times of that year which sent so many roads and their managers to ruin.

It may be said that Harriman's great successes date from 1893, or only eight years ago, but today he is said to control more miles of roads than and to possess as many millions of dollars as the Goulds. The ubiquitous Morgan comes to the fore again in another triune combination, this time composed of Hill, Harriman and himself, the great banker furnishing the capital, it is believed, for some of the early deals and the others the roads. Mr. Collis P. Huntington called attention to Harriman's executive ability the year before he died, but he could not have imagined that not long after his death this young man would have control of the great Southern Pacific, which he had been instrumental in creating.

The seventh great group practically controlled by one man is the southwestern system. The man is Mr. George J. Gould. This system comprises the Missouri Pacific, with more than 6,000 miles, the Texas Pacific, the St. Louis and San Francisco, etc., besides the Wabash, the Rio Grande and Western and the most recent acquisition, the Denver and Rio Grande and Wheeling and Lake Erie, or more than 14,000 miles.

The Missouri Pacific, as all "old stagers" know, was the pet project of the late "Wizard of Wall street," George Gould's father, who is said to have taken it as "a sort of plaything," to see what he could do with it. Under his wonderful management it speedily developed tributary lines and branches and opened new regions to settlers and new coal mines to prospectors, resulting in the vast Missouri Pacific system of today. And even as his father improved the first railroad he owned—the Rutland and Washington—so George Gould has extended and expanded the Missouri Pacific. It was his father's injunction to maintain credit at any cost, and he has done it, as the noteworthy advance of Missouri Pacific stocks from less than 60 a year ago to above par within the past month conclusively proves.

The Standard Oil interests, so far as railway affairs go, are represented by Mr. William Rockefeller and are entirely in sympathy with Mr. Gould, and the Harriman syndicate, so the deals of both will in all probability receive their sanction. Mr. Rockefeller's influence is apparent in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway and allied lines, as also in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. The last named road, together with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great Western, are important links in a prospective transcontinental combination, at the present willing independent of syndicate control. There are some 20,000 miles of so called independent railroads forming an element large enough to be treated with respect by the syndicates. The biggest of these is the valuable Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, with nearly 8,000 miles and a Pacific outlet, running through a region rich in natural resources. This great system may yet hold the balance of power in the Atlantic-Pacific combination westward from the Mississippi.

In the south is the Plant system, which continues the Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania-Morgan-Belmont hybrid southwardly into Florida, with Cuban steamship connections, which is yet independent, while various shorter routes still unabsorbed exist in different parts of the country.

It would seem from the foregoing that the railroad promoters have concluded to accept as their guide Mr. Carnegie's aphorism, "Put your eggs in one basket and then watch that basket!" That is the advice of one of the 3,000 millionaires in this country to his fellow citizens and millionaires in prospective.

FREDERICK A. OLDS.

Farms for Sale.

160 acres of land handy to the city, fair improved and good land. Price $60 per acre.

Farm of 100 acres near Richmond, O., good improvements. This farm has extra good fences. Price $6,700.

WANTED

A farm of fifty acres. One of sixty or seventy acres.

S. N. SWICK,

Office Cumnock Memorial, rooms 2 & 4.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY LEADS THE PARADE

Los Angeles, Cal., May 9.—President McKinley today led the floral parade, the crowning glory of the celebration of La Fiesta De Las Flores. Through streets magnificently decorated, in which the Spanish colors mingled with the red, white and blue, beneath arches of evergreen and palms, wound the president's carriage, followed by many beautiful floats. Hundreds of school children that lined the way hurled flowers in front of the president's carriage.

QUEEN CITY

Is To Have a Ten Million Dollar Steel Plant.

Cincinnati, May 9.—A special from Pittsburg says:

According to the best information obtainable here, Cincinnati is to have a big steel plant. It will be owned and operated by the "Billion Dollar Steel trust." In the scheme of carrying out the policy of concentration the trust contemplates the abandonment of mills that cannot be operated with the minimum of time and trouble in transporting its raw material and finished product and the building of new and modern mills in places where all the railroad and steamboat and other shipping facilities are all that is to be desired.

It is said that the abandonment of the plant at Worcester, Massachusetts is to be followed immediately with the building of its successor at Cincinnati. Perhaps an estimate of the magnitude of the new industry to be given Cincinnati is to be found in the building of the plant on Neville island, which is the successor of various plants throughout Ohio and which have or are to be abandoned. The Neville plant is to cost $16,000,000.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Received by wire at 8 p. m.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, May 9.—Cattle—Receipts 9,500; market steady. Fancy native beeves 6.40 @ 6.60; good to choice 4.90 @ 5.40; poor to fair 4 @ 4.80; selected feeders 3.75 @ 4.90; mixed stockers 3 @ 3.75; fat cows 2.50 @ 4.75; heifers 3 @ 5.00; canning cows 1.60 @ 2.75; bulls 2.50 @ 4.60; calves 4 @ 7; Texas steers 4.30 @ 5.

Hogs—Receipts 24,000; market opened 2½ @ 5c higher, closed weak, with the advance partly lost. Top 5.87½; bulk 5.72½ @ 5.80; light 5.65 @ 5.77½; rough packing 5.55 @ 5.65; mixed and butchers 5.65 @ 5.87½; heavy packing and shipping 5.70 @ 5.87½; pigs 4.25 @ 5.40.

Sheep—Receipts 12,000; market steady. Natives 3 @ 4.50; Western 3.10 @ 4.40; native lambs 4 @ 5.10; Western lambs 4.40 @ 5.00.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 9.—Pork—Quiet; mess 15 @ 16.

Lard—Easy; steam rendered 8.85.

Butter—Receipts 1,626; firm; fair demand; state dairy 15 @ 18; do creamery 15 @ 16; Western 15 @ 18.

Eggs—Receipts 15,850; choice; fair demand; state 14 @ 14½; Western 13 @ 14.

Tallow—Dull; easy; city 4 3-16 @ 4¼; country 4¼ @ 5¼.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, May 9.—Cattle—Receipts 2 cars; market barely steady for medium steers; others steady. Light steers 4.25; fair fat cows 3.25 @ 3.50; veals light supply, 50 head; steady, 2.25 @ 5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 18 cars; market steady for all but pigs. Heavy grades 5.90 @ 5.92½; mixed and medium 5.85 @ 5.90; Yorkers, good weights 5.90; light 5.75 @ 5.80; pigs dull 5.65 @ 5.70; roughs 5.25 @ 5.60; stags 4.00 @ 4.50.

Sheep and lambs——Receipts 2 cars; market unchanged, 5 cars held over; market easier for lambs. Tops 4.95 @ 5.00; fair to good 4.50 @ 4.90; culls and common 2.75 @ 4.40. Sheep about steady. Top mixed 4.00 @ 4.25; culls to good 2.00 @ 3.90; wethers 4.30 @ 4.45; yearlings 4.30 @ 4.50; heavy lambs 90 to 100 pounds 4.75 @ 4.85.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, May 9.—Wheat—Cash 71; May 71; July 73¼ bid. Corn—No. 2 mixed 46. Oats—No. 2 mixed 28½. Rye—No. 2 59. Clover seed—Old prime 6.20. Timothy seed 1.85.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 9.—Wheat 1¼c off for May; and ⅝c lower for July. May sold at 72¾, up to 72⅝, down to 70¾ to 71⅜; July at 72 to 72¼ to 70⅝ to 71⅜.

Corn 1c higher for May, which sold at 51½ to 52c. July ⅝c lower, selling at 46¼ to 45¾, up to 45⅝.

Oats ½c lower to unchanged. May sold at 28¾ to 28¼ to 28⅜; July at 28 to 27⅜ to 27⅝.

Provisions were lower—25c on pork, and 2½ @ 5c on the other products. July products ranged: Pork 14.95 to 14.65; lard 7.50 to 7.85; ribs 7.37½ to 7.32½.

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY.....MAY 11

Kansas wants harvest hands, that's what's the matter with her.

Ex-Governor Hogg is another octopus-chaser who has fallen into the million-making habit.

Uncle Sam paid off $5,000,000 of his indebtedness during the month of April and has money left.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is letting no Democratic gubernatorial preferences get into its columns so far.

J. Pierpont Morgan, it will be noticed, does not stand around and wait for a ship subsidy to start him in business.

Those people who view J. Pierpont Morgan with alarm and still can't sympathize with England are in a bad fix.

Suppose Mr. Carnegie should meet with a fatal accident? He seems to be taking desperate chances on dying rich.

The Democrat who proposes Hill and Johnson as a presidential ticket in 1904 evidently is not well acquainted with Johnson.

If Kansas keeps up her present record on triplets it will soon become necessary to remove the stake which marks the center of population.

Gold has now been found in Ross county, O., It will be Marion county's turn again as soon as some enterprising reporter makes the discovery.

The Cuban commissioners who visited this country had a much clearer understanding of the Platt amendment after they had dined at the white house.

Those persons who are advocating a lower tariff can doubtless have all the argument they want by addressing a postal card to the Woolgrowers' association.

The German physician who announces a gold cure for baldness is probably proceeding on the theory that a bald-headed sucker is born every minute.

Dr. Spalding's advice is to look out for the "May germ." Keep your mouth closed. Otherwise you may get a staphylococcus or a streptococcus in your throat.

The Washington Post asks: "Would Mr. Bryan and his newspaper support Grover Cleveland on a tariff-reform platform in 1904?" Mr. Bryan would make the Commoner the Populist organ of Lincoln, Neb., first.

Gallon saloons were all closed Sunday by order of Mayor Mather, and the electric line to Bucyrus is said to have done a thriving business. The two towns should be left to themselves to settle the question of moral supremacy.

A great many of his chronic critics are disposed to find fault because President McKinley talks cheerfully to the happy crowds that greet him along the route. They evidently expected him to deal out pessimism every time the train stopped.

The man who believes that there is oil in Marion county might buy a few options as an evidence of good faith. Meanwhile, there are a few people in the county who will continue to shy every time they see a hole in the ground.

Colonel Kilbourne was a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination two years ago at Zanesville, when McLean bought the town and run the convention to suit himself. The climax of that event was reached when McLean was nominated and he was led into the hall to make that famous speech in which he said "this is the proudest moment of my life," and subsided. At that time it was believed that Colonel Kilbourne would bide his time with patience, and since then there has been an understanding that he would be a candidate for the nomination this year. But things are not moving along as smoothly with him as might have been expected. The manner in which his candidacy is being received by McLean, Johnston and Lentz is not beyond suspicion. They largely dominate the situation, and may decide to throw Kilbourne overboard after they have discovered how much strength they possess. There is unquestionably a secret force working against the colonel and his future is anything but roseate.

If Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan doesn't see what he wants he should ask for it.

The office-hunters along the line are inclined to look upon the McKinley journey as a failure.

Anybody who goes octopus-chasing this year will find the thing surrounded by a lot of new friends.

Minister Conger may go as a hero in Iowa, but he is not attracting much attention outside of that state.

It must be admitted that the Hanna presidential boom is fully as well developed as that of Tom Johnson.

There is a conservative belief that Marion county will never be able to duplicate the Texas oil excitement.

The Standard Oil company still manages to declare dividends large enough to inspire confidence in the stockholders.

By vote Harvard university has decided to honor itself by conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon President McKinley.

The Youngstown Vindicator talks about "the expulsion of Campbell from the ticket as lieutenant governor." Such is fame.

It looks very much now as though Colonel Kilbourne's enemies will be able to save him from being sacrificed on the political altar.

Those persons who, four years ago, were asking to have prosperity pointed out to them are not having much to say on the subject now.

The cowboys along the McKinley route inquired for Teddy. They didn't seem to understand that this isn't the year for Teddy's triumphal tour.

Some of the fellows who are scared about imperialism are kicking because the vice president, in greeting some of his rough rider comrades, said: "Hello, boys."

If there is any envy in the soul of Mr. Bryan he must suffer bitterly when he sees the opportunities presented to President McKinley for making speeches.

Now France has sent a cruiser to Tangiers to demand an apology from the sultan of Morocco. The sultan is quite a success when it comes to stirring up the animals.

Mrs. Lease announces that she is ashamed of Kansas. It is quite probable that if a consensus of Kansas feeling could be obtained it would be on the reciprocal order.

The man in the state of Washington who has been waiting nine years to be hanged is showing no signs of impatience. He probably sees little choice between the suspense and being suspended.

In these days of fast money-making somebody has stopped to figure the wealth of Croesus, and finds that he was worth only $7,000,000. Old Croesus would feel pretty short among the modern millionaires.

Here is another suggestion for Judge Young from the Pittsburg Dispatch: "A better way for Judge Young of Upper Sandusky, O., to get out of his dilemma, which led him to forbid the publication of reports of the trial for fear he could not get jurymen to try succeeding cases, is to abandon the medieval notion that citizens of intelligence enough to read newspapers are ineligible as jurymen. Other courts abandoned it long ago."

Those who have pretended to believe that President McKinley is angling for a third term nomination will find a sentiment contrary to such a belief in the interview of Mrs. McKinley at New Orleans, the only one to which she has submitted. Mrs. McKinley says: "He is so kind, so good, so patient. He gives me all the time he can; he never forgets me, no matter how busy he is. But I will be glad when he is out of public life; I did not want him to run a second term. I thought he had done enough for the country, and now I know that he has done enough, and when this term expires he will come home and he will settle down quietly and he will belong to me."

The New York World has taken a breath of fresh air, laden with the perfume of blossoms and reaches the conclusion that there is nothing like the outdoors. "Every day men build better houses. Every year there are more palaces in more lands. But after all the architects and builders are done, the sky's dome of blue is unapproached, the forest's walls of green are unrivalled, the fields of grass are hopelessly beyond the efforts of the coverers of floors. Nor is there perfumed fountain that can render to closed courts the sweetness of outdoor air at its purest. So it is fortunate that there are so many things to call us into the open. It is fortunate that the pleasures of road, hill, land, water and close at hand. It is good that the bicycle, the automobile and the horse take us on day's journeyings. It is good that excellent sport calls us to racetrack, ball field, golfing links, polo course, tennis court, yatching course, athletic field or other scene of exercise that exhilarates and not destroys."

The state board of equalization has adjourned sine die without any floral offerings to betoken the love and esteem of the dear people.

Gallon first, last and all the time.—Gallon Leader.

You need have no apprehensions about being last all the time.

A few lines in the Lincoln Commoner might help Frank S. Monnett's boom some. The trust-chaser earned a little attention from that quarter last fall by his persistent predictions of the editor's election to the presidency.

The Californians are literally strewing the pathway of President McKinley with roses. But of course the political enemies of the president will observe that roses are very common in California.

Colonel Kilbourne's campaign is being made easy through the instrumentality of a vivid imagination. The colonel is indulging in the hallucination that his political life during the next few weeks is going to be one grand sweet song, as Mr. Grover Cleveland would say.

Discussing Judge Young's Orders.

(Washington Post.)

Is there any occasion for censorious comment on the action of Judge Young in forbidding the publication of the proceedings in a murder trial at which he is presiding? Granted that this is very unusual, and that if generally adopted it would be an infraction of the rights of the press and the people, may it still not be justified as an exception to the general rule by the peculiar circumstances attending this trial? The Post thinks it is justified; the Philadelphia North American thinks otherwise. But our contemporary, in its statement of the facts of the incident, seems to furnish a vindication of the judge and, therefore, a condemnation of its own censure. This order against publication, the North American explains, is based on the ground that four similar cases are to follow, and that if the evidence is published it will be impossible to secure jurors in the county whose minds have not been prejudiced, while to take a change of venue would cost the county some thousands of dollars.

The North American concedes that as a matter of mere economy Judge Young's action may be well advised. But it submits that the difficulty of securing jurors in much-discussed cases is no new experience. It recalls the fact that in a notorious trial in New York not long since it required six weeks to impanel a jury of six men. The North American thinks the judge is doubtful of the soundness of his order, because he frankly said:

"I have no desire to be arbitrary or unkind to the press. I know of no precedent, but base my action upon the theory that any course for the furtherance of justice is legitimate."

A judge is sometimes compelled to exercise a discretionary power that seems arbitrary "for the furtherance of justice." We think that compulsion existed in this case. Four other cases, in which the same witnesses are to be examined on the same points, are expected to follow this trial. Publication of the testimony would produce precisely the situation which the judge describes. Not only in that county, but in the adjacent counties, and probably all over the state, the testimony would be read and men would form opinions based upon it. But the North American, commenting on Judge Young's explanatory remark, says:

"The theory is plainly dangerous as applied by the Ohio judge. Closed doors always in the end come to mean doings inimical to justice. It is the public, not the newspapers, that are most concerned in such orders of suppression. Publicity acts as a safeguard both ways, to the court and to the people. Star chamber methods multiply opportunities for judicial abuses and inevitably excite distrust of the courts in the popular mind. If judges habitually imposed the rule of secrecy they would rapidly undermine the respect in which their decrees are held."

There are no "closed doors" nor "star chamber proceedings" in the premises. The bar, the newspaper men and citizens generally are admitted. While it is true that "if judges habitually imposed the rule of secrecy they would rapidly undermine the respect in which their decrees are held," we are unable to see what bearing that remark has on Judge Young's order. He has not "imposed the rule of secrecy"—a thing impossible in a public trial. He has simply imposed a temporary restriction on the press in a case so exceptional that nothing like it is likely to occur again.

What is needed to obviate any possible necessity for such an order as that of Judge Young is recognition of a few simple facts. First, in these days of unlimited publicity every man of intelligence in the community where a murder occurs forms an opinion as to the probable guilt or innocence of an accused before the trial begins. Secondly, that no intelligent man—no man fit to be a juror—forms an unchangeable opinion, one that cannot be reversed by evidence. Let the courts recognize these truths and apply them to the impaneling of juries and the administration of justice will get a long-needed infusion of practical common sense.

Butter and Eggs Are Up.

Highest price paid for good butter and eggs. We pay in cash if you want it. Try us. Rice & Ward. It

THE FRONT ENGINE

A Correspondent on the Presidential Special Mounts It To See the Country.

HAS A TALK WITH THE ENGINEER

Latter Tells About Old Days on Texas Railroads—Practice of Greasers Was To Stand on the Track To See the Train Pass—Later They Were Used for Fuel.

Aboard of the engine of the presidential special in Texas, May 9.—Two of the largest engines belonging to the Southern Pacific hauled the president's train up the grades from San Antonio to El Paso. The cab of the forward locomotive, presided over by Engineer Thompson, was no cleaner than any common ordinary affair that is in the habit of dragging everyday people over the tracks.

"We are not going to make quite our usual time," remarked Thompson, as we climbed into the cab. "You see there are a lot of curves on this road and if we go around them at a good clip the president is likely to be tipped over should he happen to be standing up when we struck one. I don't want to tip over the president. Still, I guess you won't complain of the slowness."

Thompson leisurely pulled back the throttle bar and No. 719 shook herself. After the shake, she began to eat up the two lines of bright track in front of us, at first slowly, then faster and faster until the glittering ribbons of steel seemed to glide with the speed of lightning toward us from the setting sun. The lonesome, desolate, cactus-strewn prairie on either side of the track began a dizzy sort of dance to the rear and the pale blue range of the Santa Rosa mountains, seventy-five miles to the south and across the Rio Grande started on their stately march to the east. Those mountains didn't look twenty miles away, "but if you started to walk over there you would get tired before you reached 'em," remarked the engineer.

"Every train on the road has been given the strictest orders to give us at least thirty minutes. The fellow who gets in our way now with his engine would have a pretty hard time explaining it, and just about as hard a time holding onto his job. Every inch of the track has been inspected today to see that it is all right before the president goes over it, and every man on the road will breathe easier when he has passed to the next line in safety.

"Danger?" echoed the engineer, in answer to a question, "why, there ain't any danger in this business in this part of the country. I have been running out here more than eleven years now and never had an accident. In the old days when they used to run over a Mexican now and then it was different. When the road was first built a Mexican was killed every once in a while. The stupid fellows would stand up in the middle of the track as the train came whizzing up, and would expect to see it go by. Instead they were knocked into the next world by the cowcatcher, and the engineer and firemen would stop the train and pick up the pieces. These fragments they would throw into the furnace to prevent any trouble from the authorities, and some rancher would wonder what had become of his cowboy. Now it is different, and the Mexicans, though they are still pretty stupid, don't stand any longer on the track than they can help."

Just before the high bridge over the Tagos river was reached, Engineer Thompson said: "This is where we used to be held up."

"But not for the last two or three years," he continued. "It would be awfully awkward for the road and pretty tough on me if they should happen to hold us up now."

In the gathering darkness, after that remark, every bunch of cactus and every "Spanish dagger" that held its head over the cuts along the road looked suspiciously like a road agent.

"They used to hold us up here every once in a while," went on the engine's guardian. "They'd hang out a red light or a firebrand after dark and naturally we'd have to stop. Then they'd poke guns in our faces, unhitch the engine from the baggage car, make us go a mile up the road and would then go through the passengers and the express messengers. Of course we did not have to do what they told us to do, but we usually did. A fellow on an engine without the top of his head wouldn't be a bit of account. He'd be bound to lose it if he got gay with those gents."

BIG FORTUNES

Are Made During the Panic on Wall Street Thursday.

New York, May 10.—Brokers are telling of some of the bargains made Thursday during the panic.

C. A. Missine & Company had an order to cover 5,000 Atchison at 72. The entire amount was secured at from 43 to 50.

An investor with $500,000 cash succeeded in getting 20,000 United States steel common below 30. Today he could sell out at a profit of $200,000 if he chose.

There were many such opportunities and most of them were taken.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harder of Wilson avenue, Tuesday night, a son.

Open Every Night

McCLAIN'S.

Open Every Night

Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

THE fact that we make the statement that our Furniture and Carpets are the best obtainable at the prices, should carry conviction with it and bring every every buyer to our stores. But as direct evidence often convinces quickest, we'll be glad to prove that we can and will save you money, if you'll come and see.

This fact should also carry some weight—These are the largest stores in the city devoted exclusively to the sale of Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishings. Nothing but actual sales could keep busy a store of this magnitude, and no store less in size could supply the demand made upon it. That we have the biggest trade also proves that we give the best values. We can serve YOU best, too. Think it over.

GOOD FISH STORY

Will Retterer Hooks a Carp Which Measures Twenty-Eight Inches in Length.

AND WEIGHS ALMOST TEN POUNDS

He Uses Sweet Corn for Bait—Much Corn Is Planted in the Vicinity of Claridon—Epworth League Anniversary To Be Celebrated Sunday Evening.

Claridon, May 10.—C. L. Smith on has a very bad case of the mumps.

Miss Bertha Dey of Marion is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Williams.

Mrs. W. L. Bird visited with her daughter, Mrs. O. E. Williams of Marion, Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Williams a son Saturday evening.

Benjamin Hines of Mercer county is visiting friends in and around the village.

Frank Fletcher and family of Marion visited with Mrs. E. Smithson Sunday.

Maurice Smithson and Curtis Gilmore of Marion visited here with friends Sunday.

Will Retterer is the champion fisher up to date. He caught a carp in the Whetstone Wednesday evening that lacked just one ounce of weighing ten pounds. It measured twenty-eight inches in length. He used some grains of canned sweet corn for bait.

Mrs. Alexander Austin is sick.

Claude Austin has moved his house from the woods in the rear of his father's home nearer to the village.

The outlook for fruit in this vicinity is excellent and the people are not neglecting their part as far as spraying the trees is concerned.

Mr. Elias Beaner is quite poorly with the grip.

A great deal of corn has already been planted in this community, and farmers are hurrying the crop in as rapidly as possible.

Jacob Retterer has potatoes up large enough to work.

Next Sunday evening the Epworth league anniversary will be celebrated at M. E. church. Lawrence Douce is leader for that evening.

On Saturday evening, May 18, Rev. Martindale will deliver a lecture at the M. E. church under the auspices of the Epworth league. Subject, "Memories of the Civil War." The fact that this gentleman had about twenty calls from different parts of the state last year to deliver a Decoration day address will commend him as an entertaining speaker.

WELL PLANNED

Was the Suicide of Bank President R. N. Pollock.

Cleveland, O., May 10.—R. N. Pollock, president of the Cuyahoga Savings and Banking company, who killed himself in Seattle Wednesday, made ready for death by getting his life insured for $65,000. The policies are in four companies, and each is either without the suicide clause, or contains such a clause to be void after two years from issuance of the papers.

So in no case can the insurance papers be contested and the money from the policies belongs to Mrs. Pollock beyond the possibility of a claim by stockholders, depositors or creditors of the bank, whose financial troubles drove her husband to death.

While the bank of which Pollock was president made some bad loans, his accounts so far as known are perfectly straight. His friends believe that he was crazed by the financial troubles of the bank.

Special Train.

New York, May 10.—J. S. Bache & Company had some Northern Pacific stock in Troy, New York, Thursday, and it was necessary to have the stock in their New York office before 2:15 p. m. in order to make delivery. The firm hired a special train which left Troy at 10:30 a. m. and arrived at the grand central depot at 1:38 p. m.

GREEN CAMP NEWS.

Happenings of Interest in the Village—Personals and Gossip.

Green Camp, May 10.—The Ladies' Aid society postponed its social last Saturday evening and many people were disappointed.

Mr. Harlow and Miss Porter of Marion spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Wes Frie.

Miss Emma Critchet of Marion came home with Bessie Walker Saturday to visit friends.

W. N. Porter is in Bowling Green on business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Zuspan of Richwood drove over to enjoy the beauties of nature and call on local friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Summers, who resides in Marion, visited at the John Reichert home Sunday.

Mrs. Gifford DeLong passed another birthday Saturday and her children thought to surprise her by bringing their dinners and spending Sunday with their mother, but she was looking for them and a happy time was enjoyed.

Miss Grace Moore has been visiting the past week at Kilbourne.

Mrs. Belle Stem of Chicago has been visiting for several days with Mrs. H. E. Berry.

Redman Wisel of Prospect visited James Petrey Sunday.

Rev. L. Davis attended the quarterly meeting at Wyandot Friday and Saturday.

Miss Julia Savidge is spending the week with friends below Prospect.

Miss Maud Rouse is visiting a few days with Mrs. Nancy Lyon.

Mrs. Winona Sifritt has moved for the present into J. B. Berry's house near town.

Mrs. Ella Lyon, nee Petrey, who has been in very poor health, is a little better.

Carpenters are engaged in putting up a barn for George Wise and lumber is on the ground for Mrs. Emma Carr's new house.

Mrs. Ruth Brinker is preparing to move into her new house at the corner of Main and Broadway streets.

CORN KING PHILLIPS

Is Unloading Great Quantities of Cash Oats and Corn.

Chicago, May 9.—As the result of his bull campaign in corn and oats George H. Phillips is now merchandizing cash grain on a scale approaching in magnitude the transactions of Joseph Leiter, incident to his famous deal in wheat. The "Corn King" reported sales of 250,000 bushels of cash corn and 1,000,000 bushels of cash oats yesterday in addition to 1,000,000 bushels of corn sold Tuesday. The big cash operation which Phillips is now carrying on is regarded by the trade with considerable amazement.

The corn sold by Phillips is going all by rail to the East, the bulk of it being consigned to Boston. A considerable portion of the oats is for export. The freedom with which Phillips is getting rid of his cash holdings caused shorts in May corn and May oats to show considerable anxiety.

BEFORE COMMISSION

J. B. Duke Appears Thursday and Talks on Tobacco Combine.

Washington, May 10.—J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco company, appeared before the Industrial commission this afternoon. He said that in order to kill competition the tobacco trust has frequently sold its product for the price of the revenue tax. The combination of the American company with the Continental, the witness said, were represented in every country in the world, except where the tobacco manufacture industry was in control of the government. Mr. Duke said that in all the company employes about 30,000 people and that he would not permit the organization of labor unions if they at all interfered with the working plans of the company. He also questioned the wisdom and efficiency of organized labor.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carr of Kenton avenue is ill of tonsilitis.

A Satisfied Customer Is the Best Advertisement.

There is no question that arises more frequently in the placing of life insurance than that pertaining to "dividends."

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has paid out more money in dividends and has paid larger dividends than any other company in the world. Read the following letter.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, 1900.

Mr. George W. Johnson, Manager, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir:—I wish to express my very great satisfaction at the dividends I am receiving on my policies, Nos. 42,185 and 43,565, in your company, aggregating $75.00 on the life plan, with ten-year distribution of dividends. Your company's books show they are paying on such a policy a dividend of 5% to 25. I am actually receiving from you a dividend of 47.66%. This exceeds every estimate in gratifying, as it pays better than it promises. Very truly yours,

GEORGE FISHER.

W. M. Jackson and F. B. Jones

District Superintendents.

I. O. O. F. Block. Opp. Kerr House.

Phone 2584.

WANT MONEY.

Provisions Sent to Unfortunates of Jacksonville Spoil.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 10.—At the meeting of the relief association Thursday Chairman Parrott of the commissary department suggested that word be sent out to generous donors throughout the country to make their gifts to the fire sufferers in cash instead of supplies. There is no adequate place at present for storing provisions, and many articles are spoiling before they can be distributed. If cash is placed in the banks of the various cities that are aiding the destitute of Jacksonville, these funds can be drawn on as needed and thousands of dollars saved that are now being invested in perishable supplies. The money could also be used in furnishing employment and would facilitate the work of weeding out the idle and vicious from the worthy.

HOME RULE PARTY.

One Has Been Formally Launched Out in Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., May 10.—The Home Rule party, a political organization which intends to carry out Carrie Nation's ideas, has been formally launched. A national and state committee has been selected and the platform is adopted. The national committee is headed by G. G. Steward of Monmouth, Illinois, chairman, the state committee by Rev. F. M. Emerson. The platform declares for absolute prohibition and contains planks for tariff legislation, municipal ownership, postal savings banks, immigration restrictions, anti-trust declarations, etc.

AMERICA

Will Have the Finest Line of Merchant Ships on the Water.

Liverpool, May 10.—J. Hampden Robb, a well known retired banker of New York, arrived here on the Teutonic Wednesday. Speaking of J. P. Morgan's steamship purchases, he declared that more British ships would be bought by American interests, and other ships would be built by them till America had the finest mercantile fleet afloat.

The feeling was growing in the United States, he said, that American products should be carried on American ships.

Problem.

Rice & Ward, the grocers and wall paper people, will give $5.00 in gold to anyone who does not save money by trading with them.

The county commissioners Thursday looked over the pike commissioners' plans and specifications for the Klinefelter pike in Claridon township, preparatory to letting the contract for the construction of the pike.

Mrs. John Clark and baby have returned from a few days' visit with LaRue relatives.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

STORM IS HEAVY

The Electric Display of Tuesday Afternoon Is a Remarkably Fine Exhibition.

THE BOLTS GET IN THEIR WORK

Side of the Home of August Miller of North State Street Is Badly Torn Up—Team of Horses Knocked Over. Barn of Edward Conley Struck. The Details.

Tuesday afternoon's electric storm was an exceedingly hard one. Quite a great deal of damage was done, not only by the lightning, but also by the heavy rain, which washed out gardens and newly graded lawns all over the city.

The two story frame residence of August Miller on north State street was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of $100. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The house was struck during the latter part of the storm. The lightning struck the rear wall of the residence just beneath the gable end. The electric fluid burned a small hole in the weather-boarding, passed by a zig-zag course to the top of a window, tore off the edges of the window and a large portion of the siding just beside it. The lightning then was conducted to the ground by the tin spouting in which was burned half a dozen holes. The plastering in the inside of the rear upstairs room was nearly demolished. The lathing was torn in splinters and pieces of wood were thrown across the room at an angle and lodged in the wall.

Mrs. Miller was sitting beside a lounge attending her sick daughter when the flash came. She heard the sound of breaking glass and grabbing up the child ran to a neighbor's. Mrs. Miller was much frightened, but fortunately both she and the child escaped injury.

The lightning shocked a team of horses belonging to Samuel Seribner, who lives north of the city. The team was hitched in front of Dwyer's grocery on Silver street at the time. The animals were both knocked down, and it took them about five minutes to recover from the effects of the shock. After the storm they were apparently not much the worse for their experience and were driven home.

The lightning struck the barn on Edward Conley's farm on Kenton avenue. The shingles were ripped off one side of the roof, and some little other damage done.

B. Baum of Lime Stone City, an employe of the Norris & Christian Lime and Stone company, was standing beneath a tree on Lee street when the tree was struck. The electric fluid stripped the bark from the tree and otherwise damaged it. The man was knocked down and rendered unconscious by the shock, and did not regain his senses for several minutes.

The electric clock at the Prendergast company's office was burned out by the lightning.

Lightning also struck one of the fire alarm wires, causing the bell in the town hall to strike.

A chimney at the works of the Huber Manufacturing company was struck and was cut off at the roof.

Thomas Perry's barn on his farm east of Prospect was struck by lightning and damaged to some extent.

Five sheep were killed by lightning on the farm of John Johnson near Green Camp.

CONTINUAL OVATION

Will Be the Next Two Weeks for the Presidential Party.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 9.—Wednesday the special train bearing President McKinley and his party entered California, where for two weeks they will be entertained as only the Golden Gate state can entertain. The next two weeks will be one continual ovation.

The party will leave Los Angeles Friday morning for San Francisco. Ventura will be given an hour, Santa Barbara three hours and San Luis Obispo an hour. Sunday, May 12, will be spent at Monterey. The start from here will be at 8 o'clock Monday morning. After a five minute stop at Pajaro, two hours and twenty minutes will be spent at the seaside city of Santa Cruz, and in viewing the mammoth redwood trees which grow in the mountains not far from there. San Jose, once the capital of California, will be reached on May 13, at 2:30 p. m. There a floral parade will be reviewed and the night will be filled with revelry.

Leaving San Jose and its floral glories at 10 o'clock on May 14, there will be a visit to the Stanford university at Palo Alto, three hours with Henry T. Scott at his home near the Burlingham country club, and San Francisco, the destination of the party, will be reached at 4:40 on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 14.

HARVARD COLLEGE

Decides To Confer an Honorary Degree on the President.

Boston, May 9.—At a meeting of the overseers of Harvard college Wednesday afternoon it was voted to confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon President McKinley when he visits the university at commencement.

This practically ends the controversy which arose over the proposition to give the president an LL. D. The session today lasted three hours and the overseers were by no means unanimous.

DELEGATES CHOSEN

To the State Sunday-School Convention at Chillicothe.

The members of the executive committee of the Marion County Sunday-School association held a special business meeting Tuesday afternoon in the office of J. B. Virden on south Main street for the purpose of electing delegates to the state Sunday-school convention to be held in Chillicothe June 4, 5 and 6. Those present at the meeting were J. W. Headley, J. B. Virden, Rev. P. C. Withof, Mrs. D. L. Sellers, Miss Durfee, Mrs. C. F. Garberson, all of this city, and William Brocklesby of Caledonia, O. P. Shoots of Brush Ridge, and Dr. Newcomb of LaRue.

The delegates chosen were Mrs. D. L. Sellers, William Brocklesby of Caledonia, John Morral of Morral, W. P. LaRue of LaRue, E. F. Kilbaugh of Adelaide, J. W. Headley, Mrs. Gilmore of Prospect, Rev. M. P. Gallcher of Marion, Mrs. Hattie Berry of Green Camp, and Miss Grace Durfee.

Two alternates, O. P. Shoots of Brush Ridge and W. H. Likens of Latimerville, were chosen to represent Rev. Mr. Gallcher and John Morral, who will probably be unable to attend the convention.

Superintendent Arthur Powell and Mrs. C. F. Garberson are on the program of the state convention.

VISITS AN ASYLUM

Marion Man Goes Through the Institution for the Insane in City of Massillon.

TELLS HOW IT IS CONDUCTED

Only a Dozen of the Forty-Two Great Buildings Contemplated Have Been Constructed—Musical Features at the Institution—Theatrical Performances of Merit.

Massillon, O., May 5.

Editor Star:—Having made a pleasant and profitable visit to the Massillon state hospital for the insane this afternoon in company with a friend, Mrs. H. J. Moseley, of the Massillon Daily Times, I thought perhaps a few brief facts concerning this great institution would be of interest to those of your readers who are friends of mine, as well as to others.

The hospital buildings, of which only ten or twelve have thus far been erected, are beautifully situated in the southern part of this thriving city of 12,000 inhabitants, on an eminence which enables them to be seen plainly from all directions. It is said that when all the work is completed, there will be forty-two of these buildings, all of which are handsome structures of brick and stone.

Besides the buildings for inmates and attendants, there is a mammoth hospital, a kitchen and bakery, a dining hall and a temporary chapel, and the superintendent's home. One of the buildings now in course of construction is for chapel services and amusement of patients and attendants, such as dancing, theatrical performances, etc.

Especial mention should be made of the dining hall, where the patients, over 800 in number, are served their meals, the attendants acting as waiters. The floors and sides of the interior are made of marble, while the ceiling is a finely painted steel production. Beyond the dining room is a room used temporarily for dancing and for religious services. A platform, with an up-to-date drop curtain and a complete outfit of stage settings, has been erected in one end of this room, and the patients are occasionally entertained with performances of no mean variety. Every Friday evening the inmates hold a dance, which is attended by many spectators from Massillon and other places.

The attendants at this institution are selected with great care. Nearly all the male attendants are first-class musicians, thereby affording a high grade of music for all occasions. An orchestra furnishes music during the serving of each mean, as well as for the dances and theatrical performances. A band has been organized, and a concert every Thursday evening during the summer months will be a prominent feature.

Much more might be said concerning the hospital and its inmates, to say nothing of its clever management, but time will not permit me to describe all the foolishness that I witnessed this afternoon.

Very truly yours.
Lloyd W. Thomas.

HENRY OPPER DEAD.

Passes Away at His Home on Barnhart Street Tuesday Night.

Henry Opper, aged forty-four years, died at 10 o'clock Tuesday night at his home on Barnhart street after a lingering illness of a complication of diseases.

Mr. Opper has been unable to take solid food for the past several months, and was very greatly emaciated at the time of death. He was a stone mason by trade, and had resided in the city for the past six years. His widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, survive him.

C. H. McCurdy sold to a New York horse dealer, this week, a carload of horses, among them was the fine colt, Ben Lambert, which will be shown by the purchaser at the Madison Square Garden horse show. Mr. Ovie McCurdy went through to New York with the car.

FIVE ARE GUILTY

Six Prisoners Are Arraigned Before Judge Tobias in Common Pleas Court Wednesday.

TWO SAY THEY ARE INNOCENT

The Others Admit That the Grounds for Complaint Taken Against Them Are Good—The Murphy Damage Case Is Assigned—Other Court Matters of Interest.

Of the six prisoners arraigned before Judge Tobias in common pleas court Wednesday, five pleaded guilty, thus shortening greatly the criminal docket.

Bartholmew Moran, indicted for assault and battery, it being alleged that he whipped T. Goodin, pleaded guilty, and was given a fine of $5 and costs, which he immediately arranged to pay.

Jason Ward, the LaRue boy indicted for altering a check, was arraigned and pleaded guilty. He raised a check given him in payment for some work performed for John H. Clark of this city. He will be sentenced later.

Walter West, who was indicted for assault and battery, Mrs. Emma Grady being the complainant, pleaded guilty when arraigned. Sentence was reserved by Judge Tobias.

James Ferrell, indicted for grand larceny, he having stolen a wheel belonging to Earnest Megahey, pleaded guilty. His sentence was passed.

Wm. Chrisler, indicted on two counts, carrying concealed weapons and burglary, pleaded guilty on the first count, and not guilty on the second. His sentence for the first was reserved. The trial for the second was assigned for May 13. Chrisler is the man who shot L. W. Booth. He is also alleged to have stolen the gun, with which he did the shooting, and some other hardware at LaRue.

Fred Summers, who was indicted for receiving stolen property, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. His trial was set down for May 22 and 23. Summers is accused of having received the 8,000 cigars taken from a Big Four box car some time ago.

Seth Settles, who was indicted for assault and battery by grand jury last year, will be tried May 22. His case was set down Wednesday. Settles is alleged to have hit a man and thrown him out of the Prospect depot one night about a year ago.

Michael Pfeiffer, who was indicted with Michael Madden on the charge of burglary, will be tried May 14 and 15. Madden is now in the Mansfield reformatory, having been convicted on the same offense for which Pfeiffer is to be tried. They are supposed to have been the two fellows who held up and robbed R. C. Peters on east Center street last August.

The matter of Stephen Murphy against the Marion Street Railroad company was Wednesday assigned for trial May 20 and 21. Murphy was struck by one of the defendant company's cars a few years ago on west Center street, and is suing for damages. The matter has already been through the common pleas and circuit courts.

Two answers to the plaintiff's amended petition were filed in common pleas court Tuesday afternoon in the matter of the State of Ohio, on relation of Dana O. Weeks against the Board of County Infirmary Directors, and others. Both were filed by Crissinger & Guthery for the defendants.

One answer was for the directors in which they allege that the pretended contract entered into March 20, 1897, by the relator and the infirmary directors was not legal owing to a statute previously passed which would not allow the directors sufficient authority to make the same. The relator was notified and accepted the notification as a cancellation of the contract. The visits he made after that and those made by his partner, O. W. Weeks, according to the pretended contract, the directors had no right to pay him for. The answer further alleges that he has already been paid $360.65, which it is asked be deducted if the court find that the contract was legal.

The other answer, for Auditor Hipsher, makes the same allegations and prayer.

The defendant being in default for answer and demurrer, a decree of foreclosure as prayed for was granted with an order of sale in the matter of John A. Chesney, and others, against Stephen D. Corwin, and others.

The defendants being in default for answer and demurrer in the matter of Howard Littell against John Littell, and others, a judgment was rendered against them.

Leave was granted C. S. and S. B. Lippincott to file an answer and cross-petition at once in the matter of the Globe Building and Loan Association company against Joseph B. Hair, and others. The defendants being in default for an answer and demurrer, a judgment was rendered against them and a judgment was rendered on the answer and cross-petition.

The plaintiff has been required to secure the costs by May 25 in the matter of Alice Clayton against John M. Clayton, and others.

Walter Wyburn by Crissinger & Guthery, his attorneys, Thursday filed in common pleas court a petition against Frederick Wyburn, and others, alleging that November 7, 1895, he purchased and paid for forty acres in Grand township and that M. R. Chase deeded it, together with 118 acres of land which Edwin Wyburn purchased, to Edwin Wyburn, though it should have been deeded to plaintiff. Edwin Wyburn died without having deeded the plaintiff's forty acres to the plaintiff, Walter Wyburn, and because the defendants, the minor heirs of Edwin Wyburn may claim an interest in his forty acres, the plaintiff asks to have his title quieted against them.

In the matter of the Indemnity Savings and Loan company against C. W. Lewis, and others, the defendant, T. W. Terry, by L. E. Myers, his attorney, Thursday filed in common pleas court an answer and cross-petition alleging that the defendant, C. W. Lewis, is indebted to him in the sum of $23.00 for plastering the house which is now involved in the matter. He asks that the liens be marshalled and that, out of the proceeds of the sale, his account be allowed.

Leave was granted the defendant to plead by March 25 in the matter of John B. Guthery & Sons against the C., C., C. and St. L. Railway company.

Struck by Lightning.

Fred Hoke's residence, west of the city, was struck by lightning Tuesday afternoon and slightly damaged

OFFICERS CHOSEN

The Epworth League of the Epworth M. E. Church Holds a Meeting To Select Them.

JOHN S. KILBURY IS HONORED

Made the President of the League. He Will Announce the Appointive Officers in the Near Future—Preparations Being Made for the Big Convention Here Next Month.

The annual election of officers of the Epworth league of the Epworth M. E. church was held Tuesday evening at the regular weekly meeting of the society and resulted as follows:

John S. Kilbury, president; Miss Myrta Boker, first vice president; Miss Kate Boyd, second vice president; Miss Elizabeth B. Dumble, third vice president; Miss Loretta Hopock, fourth vice president; Wm. Ivey, secretary; Edson Bush, treasurer.

The other officers of the society are to be appointed by the president, and the old officers will hold over until the president makes his appointments.

Previous to the election the president appointed a committee to take charge of the work of preparing for and entertaining the annual convention of the Delaware district which will be held here June 17 and 18.

The newly elected officers are to be installed next Sunday evening, the anniversary Sunday of the Epworth league.

The annual reports of officers are to be given next Tuesday evening, having been crowded out Tuesday evening by the volume of other business.

Owing to the disagreeable weather the meeting was not well attended.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS

Of Marion and Hardin Counties Hold a Joint Session.

The board of infirmary directors of Hardin county and the prosecuting attorney were in the city Tuesday having a meeting with the local directors and prosecutor, endeavoring to make a settlement of the question of responsibility for the care of a woman named Haines, and her three children. The woman formerly lived in this county, but left her husband and went to Hardin county to reside. She had lived there long enough to gain a residence, and some time ago it was necessary to remove her to the Hardin county infirmary. The Hardin county directors and prosecutor were of the opinion that, inasmuch as her husband lived here and she formerly lived here, it was the duty of this county to take her off their hands and stand the expense already incurred, but their opinions differed greatly from that of the local people, who refused to do so.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

The Prospect Sunday School Association Is To Meet.

The annual convention of the Prospect Sunday-school association will be held next Sunday afternoon and evening in the Free Baptist church at that place. Officers will be elected and other business transacted. Arthur Powell, J. B. Virden and Mrs. Charles F. Garberson of this city will attend the convention. Mr. Powell is on the program for an address. Mrs. Garberson will talk on the subject of home department work, and Mr. Virden will conduct a question box in the evening.

M. E. PARSONAGE

Is the Scene of the Marriage of Two Waldo People Today.

Mr. George F. Michel and Miss Grace M. Donithen, both of Waldo, were married by Dr. A. E. Smith at the M. E. parsonage Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Michel will reside at Waldo, where the former is engaged in the grocery business.

FOR SALE—A first-class bicycle. Inquire of Dr. H. W. Sager. 141-tf-wk-c

NOT WORTH MUCH

Doctors Come to the Conclusion That They're Small Potatoes and Few in the Hill

OUTSIDE OF THE SICK ROOM

That, at Least, Is Their Expressed Belief of the Regard in Which They Are Held by the Public. Local Physicians Discuss Themselves and Their Conditions.

The Marion County Medical society held its monthly meeting Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. building. The attendance was not large. There were no papers read and the greater part of the evening was devoted to a general discussion by Drs. Crane, Christohn, A. Rhu, Hamilton and D. O. Weeks on, "The Standing of the Medical Profession in Marion County."

Evidently the doctors were suffering from a case of indigestion, for all seemed to be of the opinion that the professional standing in the county is poor. They compared themselves with the attorneys, and seemed to think that the average attorney has a much better standing than the average doctor. Summed up in a few words the consensus of opinion seemed to be that a doctor is a good fellow when a person is sick, but not worth much outside of the sick room in the opinion of the general public. They conceded that the attorneys control the politics of the county, notwithstanding the fact that if the doctors would work together they could have a strong factor, owing to the clientage which each doctor can control. Some seemed to think a medico-politico society would be the proper thing.

Judging from the trend of the talks the physicians were evidently sore on themselves for being doctors, and all happened to have struck a night when they could not find a single redeeming feature about the profession.

A committee consisting of Drs. L. D. Hamilton, D. O. Weeks and H. Oldsholm, was appointed by President Organ to arrange monthly programs for the meetings after this, and in the future it is hoped to have an interesting program for each assembly.

The next meeting is to be held the first Tuesday of June.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

J. A. Cheadder, trustee, to Van W. Cresap and Wm. Cresap, lot 3100 in Eden Park, City addition to Marion, $75.

Lida M. Ringer to Calvin C. Stotts, one lot in Marion, $250.

Mary Gilkedy, and others, to Samuel M. Court, lot 1 in N. E. Clark's addition to Marion, $232 1-3.

Charles Hoskins and wife to Ursella J. Snapp, lot 2005 in Sargent's addition to Marion, $1,500.

Alice M. Hane to Jacob W. Miller, John J. Crawley and Edward Hober, 20 lots in John J. Daze's Second addition to Marion, $6,000.

Jacob W. Miller and wife to Frank C. Berry, lot 1151 in Wallace & Troe's addition to Marion, $500.

Leah J. Kerr to Joseph Stinchelfer, eight acres in Tully township, $300.

Cornelius Dwyer to Patrick Dwyer, lot 4228 in Crissinger's Third addition to Marion, $200.

The Indemnity Savings and Loan company to John Ehlers, part of one lot in Marion, $500.

George G. Cooper to Charles Hofstetter, part of lot 6 in Lucas & Bellner's addition to Marion, $1,600.

Lydia Noyes to Hiram Noyes, ninety-six acres in Montgomery township, $2,500.

C. C. Pettit and wife to Charles Hofstetter, 2½ acres in Marion, $1,600.

John F. Chler to Wm. T. Jones, lot 1984 in Maple Grove addition to Marion, $400.

Bridget McGinley to Ella Shay, part of lot 1125 in Haberman's addition to Marion, $1,050.

Lewis Almeidinger to John Ransome, twenty acres in Prospect township, $1,000.

Mary A. Buehrmund to Alice M. Merrill, and others, 2 9-16 acres in Marion, quit claim, $1.

Thomas J. Stocks to Johnson Mooney, lot 1612 in the Park addition to Marion, $875.

A. B. Carter to Wm. L. Raub, 175 acres in Bowling Green township, $7,810.

James Brown to Rhoda Osborn, 96 acres in Salt Rock township, $4,080.

D. A. Frank to Mamie E. Frank, lot 244 in Bain, Butler & Powell's addition to Marion, certified copy of common pleas court journal entry.

Susan E. Paulson, and others, to Charley W. Smith, lot 66 in Clifton, $1.

Rosina B. Ade to Harry Ferrin, lots 2091 to 3094 in Eden Park addition to Marion, $400.

John H. Kinsler to Anthony S. Keeler, lot 1926 in Martin & Kinsler's addition to Marion, $400.

W. M. Carlysle to Daniel S. Drake, lots 141 and 142 in Prospect, $1,000.

The Norris & Christian Lime and Stone company to David Bishop, lot 2912 in Limestone addition to Marion, $500.

Mr. D. Cooper to Charles E. Cooper, lot 225 in Carey's addition to New Bloomington, $400.

Silas Jenkins, and others, to Eva Florence Johnson, nine acres and forty-two perches in Prospect township, $900.

Welcome J. Fish to B. F. and M. L. Moore, 56½ acres in Green Camp township $2,200.

James F. Prendergast to D. W. Murphy and A. C. Edmondson, five acres in Marion, $1,500.

John Webb to Lydia A. Webb, part of one acre in Scott Town, $1,000.

Wm. L. and Mary M. Lucas to A. A. Strouse, 73½ acres in Grand Prairie township, $4,000.

Peter O. Sharpless to Harry C. Barnhart, one lot in Marion, $3,000.

ORGANIZED

Wednesday Evening in the Directory of the Marion Loan Company.

The directors of the Marion Building, Savings and Loan company held a meeting Wednesday evening and organized by electing A. H. Kling, president; T. J. McMurray, vice president; E. Huber, treasurer; E. Durfee, secretary, and J. F. McNeal, attorney. No other business was done.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Desale Belle McNeal, daughter of Edward and Addie Williams, was born in Troy, Delaware county, Ohio, August 15, 1880. She came with her parents to Green Camp about two years ago, and was married to William McNeal on her birthday, 1900. She became a member of the South Radnor Presbyterian church under the pastoral care of Rev. F. J. Cellars. After a short illness of ten days, she departed this life at 2:30 a. m., May 7, 1901, leaving a father, mother, two sisters, two brothers, a husband and a baby girl to mourn their loss. The funeral services were conducted from the F. B. church in Green Camp by Rev. E. J. Thompson, assisted by Rev. Cellars of Prospect.

THE MANHATTAN. | THE MANHATTAN.

Our Dollar Negligees.

You should see them. The equal of this popular priced shirt has never before been shown in Marion.

An endless variety of the newest and best things for this season. Every shirt guaranteed to fit.

The best shirt in the county for

$1.00.

The MANHATTAN.

RHOADS' SHOE STORE.

LADIES' STRAP SLIPPERS

An inexpensive comfort for round the house or street wear. Patent Leather and Black Kid, medium coin toes, plain—medium heels, one, two and three straps that button across the instep—light of weight—pliable and easy to the foot.

75c Will buy a Black Kid Two Strap Slipper, all sizes.

$1.00 Will buy a Patent Leather or Black Kid, 1 or 2 strap Slipper, sizes 2½ to 7.

$1.25 Will buy a Patent Leather or Black Kid Slipper, tipped, sizes 2½ to 7.

$1.50 Will buy a Patent Leather 2 strap Slipper or Lace Oxford, with extension soles.

STRAP SLIPPERS FOR MISSES and CHILDREN

108 South Main St.

J. E. RHOADS.

SPECIAL VALUES

In Men's and Boys' Suits this week.

Men's Suits for $2.50, $3.00 $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00, $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50.

Boys' Suits for $1.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 are special for this week.

Child's Suits for 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Pants for men from 75c up.

Child's knee pants for 15c, 25c, 25c, 35c, 38c and 50c.

The Cincinnati Branch Clothing Store.

A. SCHULMAN, Prop.

Successor to Oppenheimer's.

Corner Church and Main Sts.

The First In.

T. C. Kennedy, assessor of Scott township, is the first assessor to make his return to the county auditor and probate judge. He made the return Thursday morning.

A free art exhibit will be given at the Shaw-Campbell studio, 128½ south Main street, May 10, 11 and 13. All are cordially invited.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SUFFERINGS OF DREYFUS

French Captain's Graphic Story of His Wrongs.

WIFE'S FAREWELL KISS REFUSED.

Vivid Recital of the Agonizing Hardships of Mind and Body Endured by the Famous Prisoner of Devil's Island—Tortured by Terrible Heat, His Prison and Guards.

"Five Years of My Life, 1894 to 1899," the English translation of Captain Dreyfus' autobiographic history of the famous affair with which his name is forever linked, was published the other day in England and America simultaneously with the appearance of the original in France. The article is copyrighted by A. F. Jaccaci, and Messrs. S. S. McClure are the American publishers. The tragedy which it commemorates is familiar to everybody.

Captain Dreyfus describes from first to last the inner workings of the great events with which he was associated. Every incident is set forth in detail. He pleads his own cause with a pathos and a candor that bear the impress of truth.

The story of the degradation, however, acquires a new and vivid interest when told by the sufferer himself. This took place on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1895. Dreyfus was marched to the center of the square under a guard of four men and a corporal. Let him now take up the thread of the narrative.

"Nine o'clock struck. General Darras, commanding the parade, gave the order to carry arms. I suffered agonizingly but held myself erect with all my strength. To sustain me I called up the memory of my wife and children. As soon as the sentence had been read, out I cried aloud, addressing myself to the troops: 'Soldiers, they are degrading an innocent man. Soldiers, they are dishonoring an innocent man. Vive la France, vive l'armee!'

"A sergeant of the Republican guard came up to me. He tore off rapidly buttons, trousers stripes, the signs of my rank from cap and sleeves and then broke my sword across his knee. I saw all those material emblems of my honor fall at my feet. Then, my whole being racked by a fearful paroxysm, but with body erect and head high, I shouted again and again to the soldiers and to the assembled crowd the cry of my soul:

"'I am innocent!'

"The parade continued. I was compelled to make the whole round of the square. Ahead of me rode a deputed mob, I still hear its howls, which I knew must be running through those people, since they believed that before them was a convicted traitor to France, and I struggled to transmit to their hearts another thrill—belief in my innocence.

"The round of the square made, the torture would be over, I believed. But the agony of that long day was only beginning. They tied my hands, and a prison van took me to the Depot (Central prison of Paris), passing over the Alma bridge. On coming to the end of the bridge I saw through the tiny grating of my compartment in the van the windows of the home where such happy years of my life had been spent, where I was leaving all my happiness behind me. My grief bowed me down. At the Central prison, in my turn and stripped, uniform, I was dragged from halls to halls, searched, photographed and measured. At last, toward noon, I was taken to the Santé prison and shut up in a convict's cell."

Captain Dreyfus was first confined in the prison at the Ile de Re. Here he was allowed to write to and occasionally receive visits from his wife. On Feb. 21 he saw that devoted woman for the last time until his restoration. That was the day set for his transportation to Devil's Island.

"She asked that they tie her hands behind her back and let her approach and kiss me. The director gave a rough refusal. After the interview, which was from 2 to 3 o'clock, I was suddenly told that I must get ready for my departure, without either of us having been previously informed. The preparations consisted in making a bundle of my clothes."

As soon as he reached the Saint-Nazaire they placed him in one of several convicts' cells on the forward deck, which was closed by a simple grating. The part of the deck in front of these cells was uncovered. The night was dark and the cold fearful, nearly 14 degrees C. below zero (about 7 degrees F.). Only a hammock was thrown to him, and he was left without food.

"The memory of my wife, whom I had left a few hours before in complete ignorance of my departure," he writes, "whom I had not even been able to embrace, the memory of my children and all those dear friends whom I left behind me in sorrow and despair, my uncertainty as to the place whither they were taking me, the situation in which I found myself—all threw me into a state that cannot be described. I could only fling myself upon the ground in a corner of my cell and weep and shiver throughout the night."

The next day the Saint-Nazaire weighed anchor. On his arrival at the Ile du Diable the following measures were taken for his disposal and were in force until 1896: The hut destined for his use was built of stone and covered about 17 square yards. The windows were grated. The door was of latticework, with simple iron bars. This door led to a little hallway six feet square, the entrance to which was closed by a solid wooden door. In this antechamber a guard was always on duty. These guards were relieved every two hours. They were not to lose sight of their prisoner day or night. At night the outer door was closed, inside and out, so that every two hours at guard relief, there was an infernal clatter of keys and ironwork.

"By day I had the right to go about in that part of the island which Captain Dreyfus, compared between the landing place and the little valley where the lepers' camp had been, a distance space of less than half an acre. I was absolutely forbidden to leave those limits. The moment I started out I was accompanied by the guard, who was not to lose sight of a single one of my movements. The guard was armed with a revolver, and into it a rifle and cartridge belt were added. I was expressly forbidden to speak to any one whomsoever. At the beginning my rations were those of a soldier in the colonies but without wine. I had to do my own cooking and in fact, to do everything myself."

From the month of April, 1895, until the autumn of 1896 he kept a diary intended for Mme. Dreyfus. This diary was seized with all his papers in 1896 and was never turned over to his wife. He was only able to obtain possession of it at the time of the Rennes trial, in 1899. This book reproduces it in full. It is a pitiful and painful record of monotonous suffering. Here is one of the earlier entries under date of April 14-15, 1895:

"It is impossible for me to sleep. This cage before which the guard walks up and down like a phantom appearing in my dreams, the plague of insects which run over my skin, the rage which is smothered in my heart that I should be here when I have always and everywhere done my duty—all this overexcites my nerves, which are already shattered, and drives away sleep. When shall I again pass a calm and tranquil night? Perhaps not until I find in the tomb the sleep that is everlasting.

"How sweet it will be to have no further concern with human vileness and cowardice! The sea which I hear murmuring beneath my little window has always for me a strange fascination. It soothes my thoughts, bitter and somber though they be. It recalls dear memories—the happy days I have passed with my wife and darling children."

Soon he complains of the terrible heat which takes away all strength and energy. On April 27 he records that the heat has forced him to change his manner of life.

"I rise at daybreak (half past 5) and light my fire and make coffee or tea. Then I put the dried vegetables on the fire and afterward make my bed, clean up my chamber and perform a summary toilet. At 8 o'clock they bring me the day's rations. I finish cooking the dried vegetables and on meat days place these rations on the fire. Thus all my cooking is over by 10 o'clock, for I eat in the evening what is left over from the morning.

"At 10 o'clock I lunch. Next I read, work, dream and, most of all, suffer until 3 o'clock. Then I make a thorough toilet. As soon as the heat has diminished, toward 5 o'clock, I cut my wood, draw water from the well, wash my linen, and so on. At 6 o'clock I eat the cold remains of my luncheon. Then I am locked up. The night is my longest time."

He complains of fever, stomach trouble, disgust for everything. Worn out with fatigue and misery, he finds it difficult to sleep. "Oh, the horrible nights!" he cries. His food is almost uneatable. Yet his worst misery is that he receives no letters from home. At last, on May 2, the mailboat is sighted.

"My heart beats as though it would burst. Does the boat bring my wife's letters, which have been at Cayenne more than a month? Shall I read her dear thoughts and be comforted by her words of affection? My joy was boundless on finding there were letters for me at last, but this was soon followed by a cruel disappointment when I saw they were letters addressed to the Ile du Re and dated previous to my departure from France.

"Are they, then, suppressing the letters addressed to me here, or do they perhaps send them back to France, so that they may be read there first? Could they not at least notify my family that they must send their letters to me through the ministry? In spite of all, I have sobbed long over these letters, dated more than 2½ months ago. Could any one possibly imagine such a tragedy?"

June 12 is a red letter day in his diary. Then for the first time he receives letters from his wife and family dated after his transportation. But the joy is dashed with sorrow.

"How I can feel between every line the grief and frightful agony of all those dear ones! The letters arrived here at the end of March and must certainly have been sent back to France. So it takes more than three months for mail to reach me! I reproach myself for having written distressing letters to my wife when I first arrived here. I should have known how to bear my cross alone rather than to inflict a share of my sufferings upon those who have a cruel burden of their own."

He found out subsequently that the letters had in fact been sent back to France to be read by the colonial ministry, as well as by the ministry of war.

The rainy season sets in. Frightful tempests sweep across the island. On June 19 he notes: "Dry heat—the rainy season is near its end. I am all covered with pimples from the bites of mosquitoes and all sorts of insects. But that is nothing! What are physical sufferings as compared to the horrible tortures of the soul? Merely infinitesimal. It is the anguish of brain and soul that cries aloud. When will they discover the guilty one? When shall I know at last the truth of all this? Shall I live to know it? Doubt of it assails me.

"I feel myself falling into black depths of despair. Then I ask myself, 'What of my poor Lucie and my children?' No; I will not abandon them. With all the strength that is in me I live, so long as I have a shadow of vitality, I will keep faith with those who belong to me. I must make whole my honor and the honor of my children."

The suspicious watchfulness of his guards now increases to a heartbreaking point. On July 12 he writes:

"The martyrdom they make me endure is too fearful. It is their duty to guard me, to prevent my going away—if so be that I have ever shown the intention, for the only thing I seek and wish is my honor; but I am followed everywhere. All I do is a matter of suspicion and rebuke. When I walk, they say I am tiring out the guard, who must accompany me, and if I say that I will not have my hut they threaten to punish me. But in the end the day of light will come."

By Sept. 19 he is reduced to absolute despair. "I am so utterly weary," he cries, "so broken down in body and soul, that today I stop my diary, not being able to foresee how long my strength will hold out or what day my brain will succumb under the weight of so great a burden."

He now writes out the narrative from the time when his diary terminates until light at last began to appear on his horizon. But it came at first in such fitful gleams that he hardly knew whether to rejoice or to sorrow anew. In December, 1898, he learned for the first time some of the events which had passed in France: of the accusation brought by his brother against Commandant Esterhazy, whom he did not know; of Esterhazy's acquittal, of Henry's forgery, followed by his confession and suicide. But the bearing of these incidents was still dark to him.

His first complete understanding of how he stood was given to him at Rennes by his counsel, Maitre Labori.

"I learned of the long series of misdeeds and disgraceful crimes constituting the indictment against my innocence. I was told of the heroism and the great efforts of noble men, the unflinching struggle undertaken by that handful of men of lofty character, opposing their own courage and honesty to the cabals of falsehood and iniquity. I had never doubted that justice would be done; therefore Maitre Labori's recount of these events was a great blow to me. My illusions with regard to some of my former chiefs were gradually dissipated, and my soul was filled with anguish. I was seized with an overpowering pity and sorrow for that army of France which I loved."

WHITE CITY IN MINIATURE.

Odd Little Exhibit Sent on to Compete With the Pan-American.

An interesting shipment of 70 boxes of many sizes left Chicago the other morning for Buffalo. The boxes contained a miniature reproduction of the World's fair, which has been granted a concession at the Pan-American exposition and will be placed next to the oriental building.

The space allotted is 60 by 30 feet, and each little building, which is 144 times smaller than the original, will occupy its relative position in its new quarters, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

The court of honor, the lagoon, the wooded island, will all be there, as in the White City, and the grounds will be illuminated by 500 incandescent diminutive lights of one-quarter candle power, the smallest ever manufactured for commercial purposes. The buildings will be lighted by larger ones of two candle power.

Visitors to the Buffalo exposition will have the opportunity of seeing even the stairway reproduced which was at Jackson park, as every single specimen in miniature left Chicago with this shipment, from the Goddess of Liberty to the angels on the woman's building. Five boxes, averaging 6 feet in length, 3 feet in width and 2 feet in depth, were required to hold the liberal arts building. This small White City was built at a cost of $60,000 by the late George W. Ferris, and the concession for its erection at Buffalo has been granted to the present owner, L. V. Rice of Chicago.

TO RAISE COTTON IN AFRICA.

Work of the Tuskegee Party In the German Colony of Togo.

Word has been received at Birmingham, Ala., from the party which went from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute to undertake the work of cotton growing in Africa. The men, who had been trained at Booker T. Washington's school, were selected by the German government to direct the experiment. Under the leadership of J. N. Calloway they sailed from New York on Nov. 23 and reached their destination, the German colony of Togo, early in January. They at once began clearing up ground for farming purposes and employed 150 natives. They write that they have 30 acres cleared and will have twice as much ready for cultivation by the time the rains set in.

The experiment is watched with much interest in all cotton producing countries, for the effect of an African product may be very important, says the New York Post. Germany has long desired to find some place to raise her own cotton, and if she succeeds there may be a loss of trade to both America and England.

New Holiday For Canadians.

At a recent meeting of the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that the government had decided to make the 24th of May a permanent public holiday, says an Ottawa dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. It will be known as Victoria day.

NEW EDUCATIONAL MOVE

Men of Millions Plan to Redeem the South.

SCHOOLS TO DOT THE SOUTHLAND.

Existing Institutions Will Be Aided and New Buildings Erected in Every County—Far-reaching Plan In Which Young Rockefeller Is a Leader—Great Gifts Expected.

Great hopes are centered in young John D. Rockefeller for help in the movement just started for the rejuvenation of the sadly run down school system of the south.

He recently returned from a ten day trip to the educational centers of the south with a group of distinguished New Yorkers, Bostonians and Philadelphians, who made the trip to create a favorable sentiment to set in motion the machinery of a movement which is declared to be more important to the south than any step in its history since the war, says the New York World. Young Rockefeller was accompanied on his trip by his brother, who made careful notes at certain points on the journey and who has returned to New

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

York prepared to execute the philanthropic plans which the young man of many millions is believed to have formed.

It is not generally known that John D. Rockefeller, the elder, has made his charitably inclined son his representative in matters pertaining to philanthropy, and this fact encourages the promoters of the southern educational movement to hope great things of the young man. That he is known to be of a strongly religious and philanthropic turn and that he will one day inherit the bulk of his father's many millions are the source of strong confidence in his generosity in the present movement.

The party with which young Rockefeller went south was one headed by Robert C. Ogden, who for 35 years has been interested in education in the south. The avowed purpose of the trip was to launch an educational movement bigger than any ever before attempted. Besides setting the machinery of this movement in motion, two other main objects were sought—the co-operation of leading southern men in the movement and information as to where help could be most profitably bestowed.

A party representing greater interests was rarely ever assembled for such a purpose. Representatives of the great churches, educators of world-wide renown and men of millions were chosen. Among those included were Bishops Potter, McVickar and Doane, Seth Low, Lyman Abbott, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, William H. Baldwin, Jr., who for ten years has been active in educational work in the south; Dr. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard; George Foster Peabody, banker; John Crosby Brown, banker; W. D. Barlow, banker, Dr. Truman J. Backus, president Packer Institute, Dr. James MacAllister, president Drexel Institute; Dr. John Meigs, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. Albert Shaw, Walter H. Page, F. W. Doubleday, and many others. Bishop Potter and Seth Low found at the last moment they could not go, but promised their strongest co-operation.

Mr. Ogden provided a special train for the party of 75. The train was an elegant one, including a special dining car. Not a detail was overlooked. The points visited were Hampton Institute at Old Point Comfort, Va., Greensboro, N. C.; Winston Salem, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Tuskegee Ala.

At Winston Salem occurred the principal event of the trip. Here the Southern Educational conference was held, and here the working plan was formed by which it is hoped the entire educational system of the south may be revolutionized. Foremost educators of all parts of the south were at the conference, which lasted three days. Robert C. Ogden presided, and Dr. A. R. Hunter of Raleigh was secretary.

The plan as finally launched marked a radical departure from all former schemes for education in the south. For the first time in history northern men and southern men joined in a movement for universal education in the south.

The problem was discussed with great frankness by men of both sections. All agreed that the only solution of the negro question was the education of the illiterate whites of the south. The lesson of 40 years' effort to educate the negro and the spending of nearly $100,000,000 by northern philanthropists was declared to be that the work could not be accomplished unless the ignorant whites are educated too. The northern men present declared that this tremendous task could never be performed without the co-operation of the south. All the millions that northern men might spend would be wasted if the south were hostile. There was not a dissenting voice. The plan is

First—To wage a campaign throughout the south for universal free schools so as to force legislatures to make bigger appropriations and to create a sentiment among the people which will demand schools.

Second—The liberal use of millions given by philanthropic northerners in building up industrial schools and institutions of higher learning.

If expectations are realized sums exceeding any former gifts to southern education will be made by men of tall lions to carry out the latter feature of the plan. There is the highest authority for saying that the movement has assurances from possessors of great fortunes that the money will be forthcoming to carry out the vast plans just formed.

The first work will be a campaign to be carried on by the permanent board of seven men provided for at the Winston Salem meeting. Robert C. Ogden, who was elected chairman of the board, will name the seven members. He will select the ablest men in the south who will consent to serve. The first work of the board will be the sending out broadcast of literature and missionaries to arouse the sentiment of every county in the south for free schools. The board will be the channel through which funds intended for southern colleges will pass.

The aim is to centralize the entire educational movement in the south, aside from state public schools, in this board, back of which will be the most powerful influences and the ablest thought of both north and south. The hope of the projectors is to establish first class free schools in every county in the south and to strengthen and enlarge the existing colleges and universities of the south, which are doing good work. Particular stress will be laid on industrial and normal training—the industrial to supply trained workers to develop the south's resources and the normal to supply the needed teachers.

RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

Why Prince Kropotkin Opposes Its Annexation.

Speaking for myself, I regard it as one of the greatest misfortunes of the Russian nation that the Caucasus, the Transcaspian territory and Turkestan were annexed to Russia and, still more, that the Russians entered in 1856 the basin of the Amur and took possession of the north Manchurian coast of the Pacific ocean, says Prince Kropotkin in the May Forum. Of course there was quite a chain of historical circumstances which brought about this result, but nevertheless I cannot but regret that this annexation took place. With respect more particularly to the annexation of the Amur, which was accomplished in 1856-9. Immediately after the Crimean war, when the attack by the British on the Russian settlements on the coast of the sea of Okhotsk and in Kamchatka resulted in a fear lest England would take possession of the Pacific coast of Manchuria, the Russian nation would have lost nothing and would have won a good deal if Count Muravioff-Amurskiy had not taken possession of the uninhabited wilderness on the left bank of the Amur and up the Usuri down to Vladivostok.

No matter which nation—England, the United States, Germany or Japan—might have taken hold of this portion of the Pacific littoral, the great bulk of the Russian nation would have been spared the considerable sacrifices which they have made for colonizing the wildernesses of the Amur. With the extent of these sacrifices I am acquainted, as I saw them. Further, Siberia would only have been the winner from having at her southern border a civilized nation instead of the semiwild Mongols, Solons, Daurs and the like whom she has now, just as Canada is gaining immensely by having the United States for a neighbor. As to the military defense of the frontier, the Amur frontier and the Pacific ports of Russia are infinitely more difficult to protect than the frontier of Transbaikalia.

Statesmen of all nations will probably disagree with this "popular" but not "national" view of the matter. They have already pronounced that Muravioff's annexation of the Amur and his "taking for Russia a strong footing on the Pacific" were acts of wise statesmanship and of deep political foresight. But, then, geography has also its rights, and as a geographer I am bound to say that the power which holds the mostly uninhabitable left bank of the Amur and the absolutely uninhabitable portion of the Pacific coast between the mouth of the Amur and the bay of Peter the Great (Vladivostok) must be naturally and forcibly driven to find the means of connecting Vladivostok with its transbaikalian possessions by means of a direct line of communication via Manchuria, because without such a connection Vladivostok and Port Arthur are worse than worthless, and in order to establish that connection Russia has to establish her power over a very large territory, her possession of which will be disputed and which, even if it be annexed to Russia, belongs to a different race and never will be truly Russian.

President Kruger's Single Drink.

Mr. Kruger, as every one knows, is a constant smoker. It is not perhaps so well understood that he has only once tasted alcohol in his life, says the London News. That was at Bloemfontein after the signing of the alliance with the Free State. Kruger is said to have taken off a bumper of champagne and put down the glass with a face of disgust.

A CHAT WITH MRS. EDDY

Head of Christian Science Cult Defends Healers.

HER SUCCESSOR TO BE A MAN.

She Predicts Ultimate Absorption of All the Churches—Rejects the Germ Theory of Disease and Wards Off Dangers of Vaccination With Prayer.

Christian Science has been so much to the fore of late that unusual public interest centers in the personality of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the cult, and in her opinions on the matters which have brought her followers in opposition to state laws and the public opinion behind those laws. More than that, unkind rumors, started doubtless by the unfriendly, have made Mrs. Eddy a myth. She died long ago said some; she is living, but bedridden, said others, and her place is taken by another woman whenever it is a question of a public appearance.

To settle both these rumors at one stroke was the object of a call at Pleasant View, her handsome home near Concord, N. H. Seated in the large parlor I became aware of a white

MRS. MARY BAKER EDDY.

haired lady slowly descending the stairs, writes the New York Herald's correspondent. She entered with a gracious smile, walking uprightly and with light step, and after kindly greeting took a seat on a sofa. It was Mrs. Eddy.

"The continuity of the Church of Christ, Scientist," she said in her clear voice, "is assured. It is growing wonderfully. It will embrace all the churches, one by one, because in it alone is the simplicity of the oneness of God, the oneness of Christ and the perfecting of man stated scientifically."

"Will there be a hierarchy or will it be directed by a single earthly ruler?"

"In time its present rules of service and present rulership will advance nearer perfection."

It was plain that the answers to questions would be in Mrs. Eddy's own spirit. She has a trapt way of talking, looking large eyed into space, and works around a question in her own way, reaching an answer often unexpectedly after a prolonged exordium. She explained: "No present change is contemplated in the rulership. You would ask perhaps whether my successor will be a woman or a man. I can answer that. It will be a man."

"Can you name the man?"

"I cannot answer that now."

Here, then, was the definite statement that Mrs. Eddy's immediate successor would, like herself, be the ruler.

"I have been called a pope, but surely I have sought no such distinction. I have simply taught as I learned while healing the sick. It was in 1867 that the light of the science came first to me. In 1875 I wrote my book. It brought down a shower of abuse upon my head, but it won converts from the first. I followed it up, teaching and organizing, and trust in me grew. I was the mother, but of course the term pope is used figuratively.

"Do you reject utterly the bacteria theory of the propagation of disease?"

"Oh" with a prolonged inflection, "entirely. If I harbored that idea about a disease, I should think myself in danger of catching it. No such thing. I may say that I am very susceptible to an atmosphere of fear about me."

"Then as to the laws—the health laws of the states on the questions of infectious and contagious diseases—how does Christian Science stand as to them?"

"I say render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's. We cannot force perfection on the world. Were vaccination of any avail I should tremble for mankind; but, knowing it is more dangerous than any material infection, I say where vaccination is compulsory let your children be vaccinated and see that your mind is in such a state that by your prayers it will do the children no harm."

Useful Machine.

A bottle washing machine is being built for a brewing company in Milwaukee which will wash, scrub and rinse, outside and inside, 40,000 bottles in a day of ten hours.

Decennial Board of Revision.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 5836, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, Act passed April 16, 1894 (91 O. L. 211), that the Decennial Board of Revision for the City of Marion will meet and begin their sessions on the

First Monday, the 3rd Day of June,

of this present year of our Lord, One Thousand and Nine Hundred and One,

At the Office of the County Auditor.

The purpose of said meeting is for giving opportunity for review of the work of the Decennial Board of Equalization to value of Real Estate, and said purpose is set forth further in the following extract from said law:

When Complaints to be Filed.

Complaints against any valuation may be filed with the auditor of the county, and if any such complaint shall have been so filed on or before April 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial county board, or, on or before May 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial city board.

Auditor to Give Notice to Board and in Newspapers.

Or, if the auditor of the county deem it advisable, he shall, in writing, notify the members of the proper board of equalization to meet and sit as a board of revision on the day fixed by the act and at the place fixed for the meeting of the said boards respectively, and he shall give ten days' public notice, by advertisement in one or more newspapers, of the time and place of the meeting of the board of revision and the purpose thereof.

Duties of Revision Board.

The board of revision shall investigate all such complaints and all complaints against any valuation fixed with it as a board, or made by the county auditor, and may increase or decrease any valuation complained of and no other; said board shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws in force governing the valuing of real property, and shall make no change in any valuation complained of except in accordance with such laws, and subject to the laws regulating and restricting the limit of equalization.

Notice of Hearing to Persons Interested.

But no valuation as fixed by the board of equalization shall be increased by the board of revision, in any case, except upon reasonable notice as prescribed by this chapter, to all persons directly interested and an opportunity for a full hearing.

L. M. FISHER,
County Auditor,
Marion county, Ohio.

49-su-w-k-t-5

Legal Notice.

Frank C. Lavanway residing at South Bend, Indiana, will take notice that on the 19th day of April, A. D., 1901, Edna May Lavanway, his wife, filed petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty in failing to support her and their child, and wilful absence for three years, and praying that she may be divorced from him and given the custody of their child, Nellie May.

The defendant is required to appear and answer on the 3rd day of May, 1901.

Marion, O., April 19, 1901.

FLORENCE E. CLARK.
By CHARLES C. FISHER, her attorney.

Legal Notice.

Reuben E. Clark residing at Danville, Ill., will take notice that on the 19th of April, 1901, Florence E. Clark, his wife, filed a petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty, gross neglect of duty in failing to support her and their child, and wilful absence for three years, and praying that she may be divorced from him and given the custody of their child, Nellie May.

The defendant is required to appear and answer on the 3rd day of May, 1901.

Marion, O., April 19, 1901.

FLORENCE E. CLARK.
By CHARLES C. FISHER, her attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Walter L. Hood, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of Walter L. Hood, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1901.

JANE C. HOOD,
115-tu-k-t-3 Marion, Ohio.

Receiver's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified by the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, as receiver of the firm of Shoemaker & Archer, D. A. all persons indebted to said firm are requested to promptly settle their accounts.

CHAS. H. BAIRD,
Marion, O., April 27, 1901. Receiver.
49-t-3

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Jane Hickman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator, with the Will annexed of the estate of Jane Hickman, late of Marion county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 20th day of April, A. D., 1901.

JOHN H. TEN EICK,
49-t-3 Morral, Ohio.

Legal Notice.

William Wyburn, whose last known residence and postoffice address was Dickson, Dickson County, Tenn., will take notice that Minnie Wyburn, plaintiff on the 9th day of March, 1901, filed in the Common Pleas Court of Marion County, Ohio, her certain petition for divorce and alimony on the grounds of cruelty and gross neglect of duty and for injunction to restrain disposition by defendant of any property, temporary injunction allowed. Defendant is required to answer in six weeks and one day from date of first publication of this notice or judgment will be taken accordingly.

MINNIE WYBURN
By Monser & Quigley, Pltff's Attys. 49-t

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday

June 1,

Examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 85. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Boys will examine at

May 18.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. P. MOLONEY,
F. A. KENNEDY,
S. W. ALMENDINGER
Examiners.

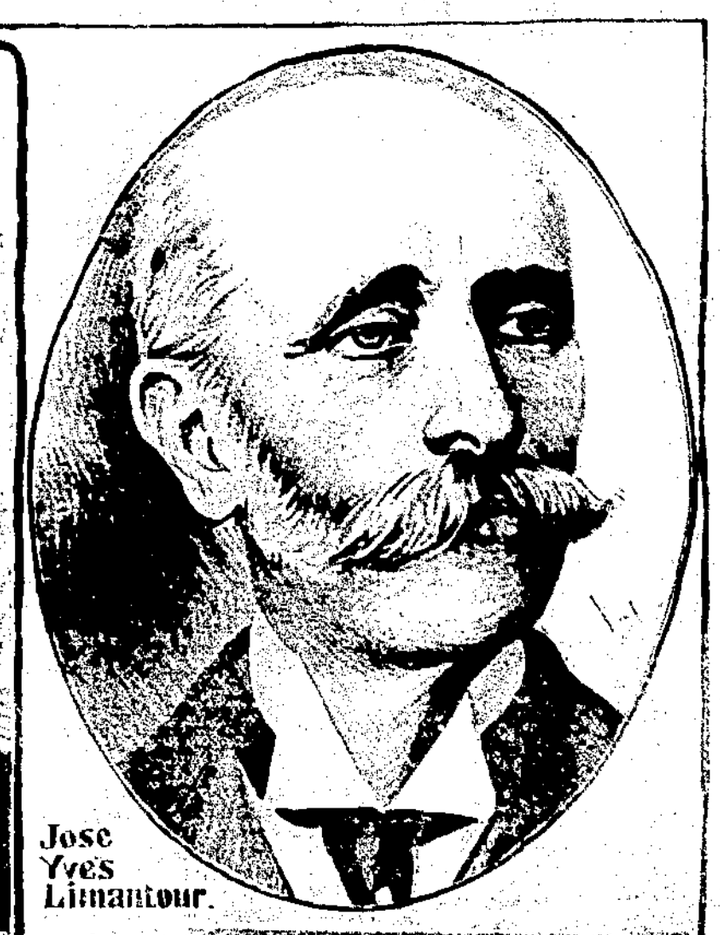
IT CLOSES.

Bellefontaine, O., May 9.—The annual encampment of the Ohio G. A. R. and kindred bodies came to a close today. Rev. W. P. Scholt of Wayne county, was chosen department chaplain and Dr. Yengling of Salem surgeon general.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jones are visiting relatives at Ostrander.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Probable Successors of General Diaz of Mexico.



Jose Yves Limantour.

General Bernardo Reyes.

President Diaz of Mexico.

IT was nearly 20 years ago that I first saw President Porfirio Diaz, the man who has since become the regenerator of Mexico, its benevolent despot and the arbiter of its destinies. He had then served four years as chief executive and had handed the presidential chair over to his intimate friend and former companion at arms, General Manuel Gonzalez, who retained the office for four years and then gave it back to Diaz. The occasion on which I saw them both was the opening of a railroad to Cuautla in the summer of 1881, and nearly everybody of distinction, including Ex-President Diaz, Gonzalez and the cabinet officials, was on the first train that went over the newly constructed road. The event was celebrated with fiestings and rejoicings, and all the participants from the City of Mexico returned in safety to their homes. But the very next day a terrible accident, occasioned by the fall of a bridge, caused the destruction of nearly 200 soldiers. I have often speculated upon what it would have meant for Mexico if that accident had happened the day before and the country had been suddenly deprived of its executive heads. There is no doubt that it would have been plunged at once into the throes of internecine warfare, and the record of peace and prosperity it has now held for the past 20 years would never have been written.

Don Porfirio was then standing at the parting of the ways. He was in the full flush of robust manhood, only 51 years old, and had his career, eventful as his past had been, yet to make. He had shown by his four years in the executive office what stuff was in him, but he was then debarred by a clause in the constitution from holding another successive term. So he placed his friend Gonzalez in power (without himself relinquishing his hold on the helm of state), and after Don Manuel had retired he again took charge of his own. He had meanwhile caused that objectionable clause in the constitution which prevented his reelection to be thrown out, and there was then no obstacle to the achieving of his ambition.

General Porfirio Diaz, for the past 16 years the "constitutional president" of Mexico, who was "re-elected" to his sixth term last December, was born Sept. 15, 1830. His mother was related to the Mixtecs, descendants of the aboriginal Indians who so stoutly resisted the Spaniards under Cortes that they were never conquered, and to this day are as free as ever. The only other Mexican of modern times who ranks with Diaz, Don Benito Juarez, the "Washington of Mexico," the great president during the French intervention, was also a native of Oaxaca—a full blooded Indian, but a Zapotecan.

These two, Diaz and Juarez, met when the former was a boy, and in 1858 Porfirio Diaz joined with Benito Juarez and the Liberal party. In 1854, when only 24, Diaz had been proscribed by the tyrant Santa Anna and had to flee for his life, so his adventures began quite early. In 1861 he commanded some native soldiers and won a victory over his opponents. In 1862 he took a prominent part in the defeat of the French forces of invasion at Puebla on May 5—the famous "Cinco de Mayo," which the Mexicans commemorate every year. The next year he was captured at Puebla, but soon after managed to escape and took the field again. During the Maximilian supremacy Diaz kept up a determined resistance in the south, but was finally forced to surrender in February, 1865. Escaping a second time from the enemy's clutches, he assembled his brother "Serranos," or Indians of the hill towns of Oaxaca, and these became the nucleus for a rapidly gathering army, with which in April, 1867, he took the city of Puebla by assault. Pressing on, the victorious Diaz besieged the City of Mexico and took it in June, 1867, being the most important factor in the supreme triumph of Mexican arms and the expulsion of the French from the country.

Hitherto Diaz and Juarez had been friends, and both were patriotically fighting for their native land. But when, in the succeeding October, Juarez was elected president and Diaz defeated, the latter "pronounced" against his former friend and chief and in effect became a rebel. He also continued in rebellion against President Lerdo after the sudden death of Juarez, and, though repeatedly defeated and at times compelled to seek refuge across the border in the United States, he finally triumphed and ultimately reached the height of his ambition—the presidential chair.

He drove Lerdo from the country and, after an interim filled by one of his friends, in 1876 seated himself in the coveted position, thereafter maintaining it, war during Diaz's first administration, but in his second he was made governor of Nuevo Leon, with less power than he had in his former position as it thus distracted his ambition. He died in 1893 but his name still lives in New Mexico in a position of which any ruler might be proud.

Having held to the presidency during 20 years and being now in his sixth term, it requires rather a stretch of the imagination to present General Diaz as a "constitutional president," and it would seem that the term dictator even cheaper, fits him better. He amended the constitution to fit his case and he has "amended" everything in Mexico with a view to the perpetual retention of power. During his successive administrations, to be sure, Mexico has made immense strides, having more than doubled her exports and her imports, paying off the heaviest of her obligations and reinstating herself in the community of nations. All the great things which have made for the regeneration and rehabilitation of Mexico are accredited to Diaz and his friends to himself. But they forget or seem to that without the assistance of American capitalists, who manage half the more than 7,000 miles of railroads of which Mexico now boasts, the country would never have made the advance she did. But for them there would not be the direct communication between the interior and the coasts, between the northern border and Yucatan, etc.

Don Porfirio is now 70 years of age, but erect and fine as ever in his bearing. I can see little difference between the Diaz of 1881 and the Diaz of 1901 excepting that his hair has blanched and he has grown appreciably milder in his methods. Once was the time when he thought nothing of having a citizen stood up against a wall and shot to death, even political offenses sometimes such a risk. But of recent years, he says, there has not been any occasion as he has made the country what he intended it to be—entirely Mexican.

He has been not a little assisted by his lovely wife, who is universally known as Dona Carmelita, the daughter of a man who was once his bitterest enemy. They reside in what is generally known as the "Mexican White House," that grand old castle of Chapultepec associated with American victories and the reign of Maximilian. Here the great president of Mexico lives for the most part, with occasional excursions to Cuernavaca and other points.

The executive office is in the great palace on the plaza of the capital, also associated with the times of the Montezumas and the Spanish conquest. Here the president labors nearly all the time here he is the most accessible and affable of men, and hence he sends forth orders to his secret agents in all parts of the country.

In view of his age and his manifest desire to rid himself of last of presidents that raises there is a great deal of speculation as to who will be his successor. Names are mentioned, but they may not be the right ones. Most prominent in this connection are those of Don Ignacio Mariscal, present minister of foreign affairs, General Bernardo Reyes, minister of war, and Senor J. Y. Limantour, minister of finance. Of the three Mariscal is the best known in the United States, where he once resided as minister plenipotentiary, and is the oldest, being two years the president's senior. He is also a native of Oaxaca, is married to a Baltimore lady and has acceptably filled many high positions.

Limantour is a young man, but has made a name for himself in connection with national Mexican financiering, and during Diaz's illness he acted as presidential president. The favorite, however, and the one most strongly intrenched—having the army at his back—is General Reyes, who is something of the romantic character that Diaz was 30 years ago. There is a strong predilection down here for a military man as ruler of the country, and there is no other military man so well equipped and with such prestige as General Reyes. WILLIAM O. ALBRIGHTON.

City of Mexico.

THE SPURGEON OF SCOTLAND

The original of the accompanying portrait, the Rev. John McNeill, has had the distinction of being called the "Scotch Spurgeon" on account of the similarity between him and the dead divine who awakened such popular enthusiasm by his preaching. He has also been called a globe trotting evangelist, since, though he has had settled pastorates in famous churches, he has a preference for an itinerant life and a multitude for an audience.

Hence it fell the Rev. John McNeill was to be collector on a Scottish railway train of 18, but by the aid of an education acquired at odd hours he

finally reached the goal of his ambition as a pastor of a church and soon after acquired fame as a preacher. He is blunt and energetic, sometimes awkward in his gestures and rather forcible in his application of homely truth, but is undeniably eloquent. He was in the United States in 1881, and in 1893 attended the world's congress of religions, being on the same platform with the late Evangelist Moody, whom he greatly admired.

GENERAL SIR A. P. PALMER, K. C. B.

General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K. C. B., the recently appointed commander in chief of the British forces in India, has served his country during the past 41 years, having entered the army in 1859, at the age of 17.

His first hard service was during the sepoy mutiny, after which he was sent on an Abyssinian campaign. Returning to India, he took part in almost every one of the numerous little wars there for nearly 30 years and was in Afghanistan under "Bobs," who recommended him for promotion. He was promoted to lieutenant general in 1895, and his recent advance by the war office to the supreme command was in the nature of a foregone conclusion.

FOREIGN SILK WORKERS.

One hundred and sixty thousand Austrians and 150,000 Italians are always at work in silk factories. England has but 50,000 silk operatives, against 117,000 in 1857.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STILL A MYSTERY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

The choicest lands were sold during the morning for the purpose of turning the proceeds into stocks. This buying had a good effect.

A London special at 3:45 p. m. said the stock market for American railway shares had dropped to nothing and that small traders were wiped out.

J. P. Morgan & Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Company, Street and Norton, representing the big interests that have been fighting for control of Northern Pacific, did much to check the panic by officially announcing that they would not demand today the shares of Northern Pacific due them. The outstanding shares have been reduced to 150,000. This announcement was soon followed by another that if the same condition of affairs exists tomorrow the agreement not to insist on deliveries will hold good then.

After these announcements Northern Pacific dropped to 500 and the general market began to go up.

At 1 p. m. the feeling was better all around. The speculation is highly feverish, but it is believed that the worst of the panic is over.

Conferences between the Morgan-Hill and Harriman interests were frequent today. There is strong reason to believe that the differences existing by the fight over Northern Pacific control will be harmonized. Very strong interests are insisting upon an avoidance of further trouble.

Mr. A. Heuseman today loaned $1,000,000 personally on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, which ought to refute the rumor in Philadelphia that he had dropped dead last night.

It is currently reported in Wall street that there was from 100,000 to 150,000 more shares of Northern Pacific sold than really exist.

Announcement has been made of the suspension of several consolidated exchange houses, but none of the failures are regarded at all serious.

From 1 to 2 o'clock the market was highly nervous and erratic, though the better tone prevailed, despite high money rates. Further recoveries from low prices were general. Northern Pacific at 2 o'clock was quoted at 300 cash.

It is reported on the stock exchange that the associated banks will loan $25,000,000 at the legal rate.

Beddes Bickles & Company, three other suspensions were announced on the Consolidated Exchange, S. E. Fields, 66 Broadway; W. H. Brouwer, 60 Broadway and J. T. Lee, 52 Broadway.

Lee was married two weeks ago and is in Europe on his honeymoon.

DIVORCE PAPERS IN ROSES.

Summons Thrown to Actress in a Bunch of American Beauties.

A large bunch of American Beauty roses was thrown over the footlights of a Bowery theater the other night and struck "Vic" Brinkley, one of the "Bohemian Burlesquers," full in the chest, says the New York Journal. The actress bowed and smiled, and a stage sleuth gave the flowers a gentle kick toward the orchestra. A man in the wings in a hoarse whisper ordered the other performers not to touch the roses.

The roses were a gift, the last one, from Robert C. Brinkley to his wife. The paper wrapped around the stems was the typewritten complaint in an action for divorce against Mrs. Victoria H. Brinkley. The well dressed stranger who threw the roses was a process server.

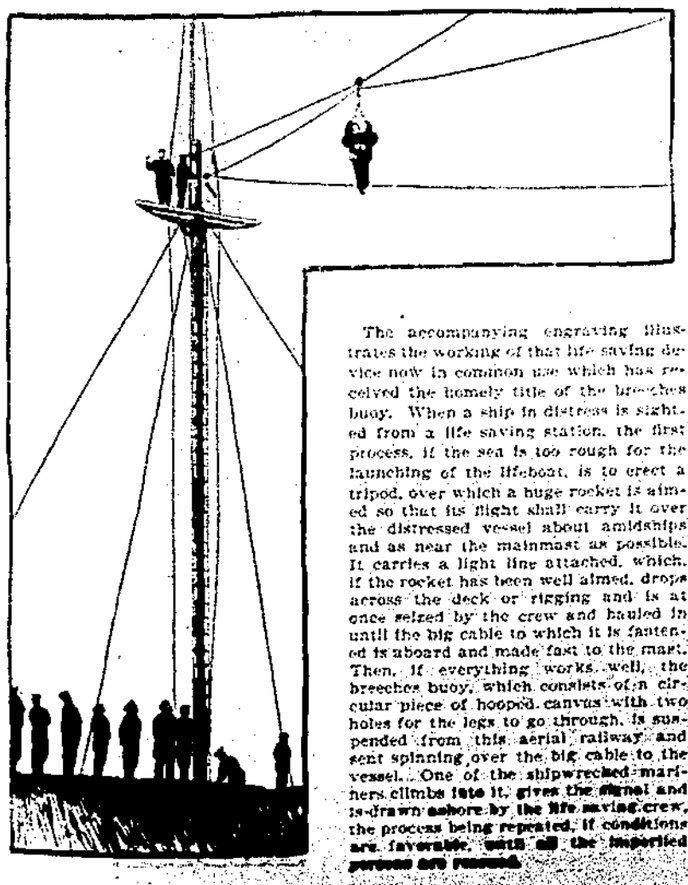
This romance began 14 years ago, when Brinkley met pretty Victoria Harrison in Florence, Ala. Brinkley was from Memphis. He was of a good family and was worth $200,000. Victoria was 18 years old, an only child, and the goddaughter of General Joe Wheeler.

Brinkley proposed marriage within a week. Her parents objected, and the young couple eloped to St. Louis. After the honeymoon they went to California. Brinkley bought an orange grove, and they lived happily for nine years. Then Mrs. Brinkley, with her three children, came to New York. Four years ago Mrs. Brinkley became a member of Manager Hice's "Trilby" company at Manhattan Beach. Brinkley objected, but to no purpose. A year later she went with "The Widow of the Town" company, and then the final separation came. The two eldest children were sent to boarding school at Asbury Park. Mrs. Brinkley and the baby, Robert C. Jr., and went her way.

Mrs. Brinkley is a handsome woman, but her talents as an actress were not marked enough to gain recognition on Broadway. She went on the road and a short time since she returned to New York to the Bowery. Since then Brinkley, who has been unsuccessful in business, has tried in every possible way to have her served with divorce papers, but she has refused to be caught. "If we can touch her with the summons, that will constitute service," said Hugh Francis Doris, counsel for Brinkley. "Buy a bunch of roses and instead of tin foil wrap the ends of playbill around the stems."

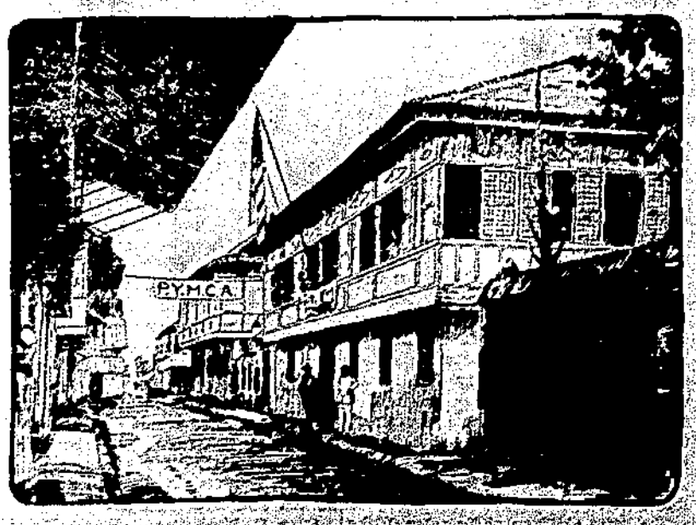
When this plan was carried out the other night, Mrs. Brinkley, on the stage, was begging a deputy sheriff to arrest her husband. Brinkley, who was in the rear of the house, smiled grimly when the roses struck his wife. Mrs. Brinkley eyed the flowers suspiciously. What she said or thought later when the curtain fell and the flowers were picked up and handed to her was not told in court.

SAVING LIFE BY MEANS OF THE BREECHES BUOY.



The accompanying engraving illustrates the working of that life saving device now in common use which has received the homely title of the breeches buoy. When a ship in distress is sighted from a life saving station, the first process, if the sea is too rough for the launching of the lifeboat, is to erect a tripod, over which a huge rocket is aimed so that its flight shall carry it over the distressed vessel about amidships and as near the mainmast as possible. It carries a light line attached, which, if the rocket has been well aimed, drops across the deck or rigging and is at once seized by the crew and hauled in until the big cable to which it is fastened is aboard and made fast to the mast. Then, if everything works well, the breeches buoy, which consists of a circular piece of hooped canvas with two holes for the legs to go through, is suspended from this aerial railway and sent spinning over the big cable to the vessel. One of the shipwrecked mariners climbs into it, gives the signal and is drawn ashore by the life saving crew, the process being repeated, if conditions are favorable, until all the imperiled persons are rescued.

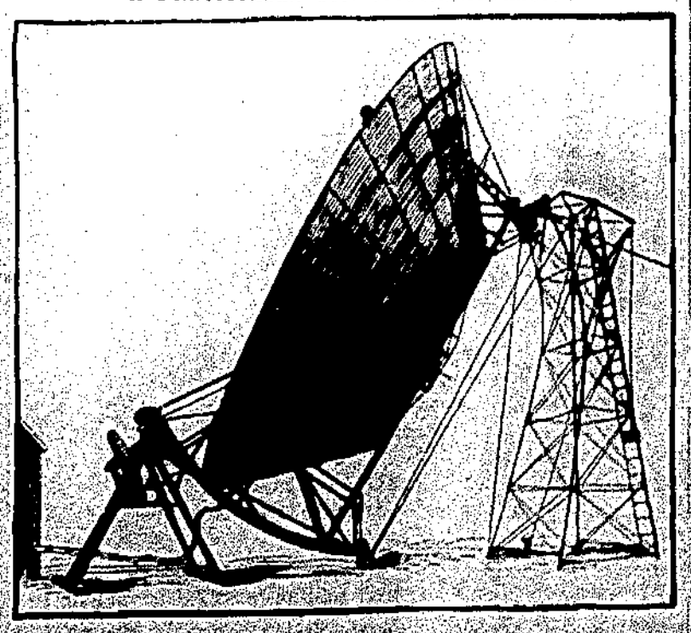
The Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, Cavite, Philippine Islands.



The accompanying illustration shows the building used as headquarters by the Young Men's Christian association at Cavite in the Philippines. During the Spanish war there was what may be called an army within an army working for the welfare of the soldiers. Beginning at the very outset of the war the Y. M. C. A., which is as thoroughly equipped and officered as any military organization and supported by the greatest philanthropists of the country, placed many of its best men in the camps and followed the armies to their respective fields. It obtained the sanction of the secretary of war to carry on a nonsectarian work for the good of the soldiers and established tents furnished with reading and writing materials, ice water, seats and tables, where all were welcome. Later, on the association rented buildings for permanent use in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and carried on the work which had been so successful in its temporary tents.

While the organization is a religious one, yet it aims first of all to elevate the character, to reclaim those beset by temptations and to improve the general tone of the groups of men among whom it labors. Its hundreds of handsome buildings all over the world and its millions of beneficiaries, including all classes of every community, testify to the great success of this religio-philanthropic institution.

A PRACTICABLE SUN MOTOR AT LAST.



The sun has long been a deity, worshiped by ignorant peoples for ages, but the civilization of the twentieth century seeks to make him a servant and to utilize the enormous power that has been going to waste ever since the world began. Famous John Ericsson devoted years of thought to the evolution of his sun motor, but it was never perfected. The motor shown in the accompanying illustration, however, has reached the stage of successful application and is now an exhibition as a practicable machine, working a 15 horsepower engine capable of lifting 1,500 gallons of water a minute.

The main feature of this perfected sun motor is a huge affair like a giant umbrella with the handle concentrated. It is furnished with 1,500 mirrors, each about 3 feet long and 1 inches wide. It swings in a circle 35 feet in diameter, and when thrown into focus by means of a simple mechanism it concentrates the sun's rays upon a tubular boiler a little more than 12 feet long, having a capacity for 500 gallons of water. In about an hour water at normal temperature can be evaporated into steam showing a pressure of 350 pounds on the gauge in the engine room. The process is as follows: The sun strikes the mirrors, which reflect the heat upon the boiler, converting the water within into steam, which is conducted into the engine, cylinders, etc.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

EXCELLENT OFFERINGS IN

Dress Goods and Silks

By actual comparing our offerings, quality for quality, price for price, these are not excelled by any other store.

Taffeta Silks, all the popular colors, extra quality..... **85c**

Black Satins, best makes, 18 to 27 inches wide..... **49c** up

Fancy Silks for waists, new colors, waist lengths only **50c** up

Black Satin Soleil, French make, very fine finish. **$1.25**

Drap-de-Alma 15 inches wide, all wool, very popular for dressy suits, per yard **$1.75**

New Idea Patterns **10c**
Why pay more.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

YOU CAN'T LOSE

when you buy here. You get the most for your money at this store.

Carpenters' 2 ft Rules	5c	12 in. Spirit Level	10c
Brass Padlocks	10c	Hand Saw	25c
Roll Axle Washers	5c	Cast Steel Claw Hammers	25c
10c Tack Hammers	5c	Key Hole Saw	10c
Pointing Trowels	10c	Compass Saw	15c
Wire Screen, per yd	7c	Try Squares	10c
Knob Locks	15c	Wardrobe Hooks, per doz	10c

THE RACKET STORE,

W. B. DEVENY, Proprietor.

MEET ME AT FRANKS

Our Millinery Dept. Never Had so Many Pretty Hats as Now.

The Hats for $2.50 Are the talk of the town. They are the newest trimmed effects and we have so many that it's difficult to choose, still people like variety and the large assortment is pleasing. Besides, it's hard to equal these same $2 50 Hats elsewhere for less than $4.00 to $5.00.

The Carpet Dept. New Carpets constantly arriving. Our low prices cause sales to constantly increase and our buyer has been compelled to make an extra visit to New York. Big lots of new Carpets were bought, many way below value. The result will be Carpets cheaper than ever before.

Beautiful Spring and Summer Silks, 39c yd. A line of All-Silk Foulards in the newest effects, all silk 24 inches wide, worth 75c yd. anywhere, here..... **39c** Yd.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

BURGLARS ACTIVE

Home of Mrs. C. Koenig on the Boulevard Is Entered by a Knight of Jimmy Wednesday Night.

TWENTY DOLLARS CARRIED OFF

To Say Nothing of a Number of Valuable Papers—It Is Evident That a Skeleton Key Is Used To Enter the Home—Attempted Burglary at the Burke Home.

Tuesday evening some burglar, who evidently had a skeleton key, entered the home of Mrs C Koenig of the Boulevard, and stole a number of valuable papers and twenty dollars in money. He was evidently frightened away before he had time to go further, for the drawer containing the money and papers was the only thing bothered. There is no clue to the identity of the burglar.

Thieves entered the home of Michael Burke of north State street Wednesday evening by prying open a side window. They were frightened away, however, before they secured anything.

COMMITTEES NAMED

For the Observance In This City of Memorial Day.

The Citizens' and the G. A. R. committee which has in charge the arrangements for the Memorial day celebration met Tuesday evening at the office of Mouser & Quigley. A. H. Kling was selected as chairman and G. E. Mouser secretary.

The following sub-committees were appointed to assist in the arrangements for the day.

Vocal music J. F. Waddell, W. G. Shute, E. Dodge, P. W. Fish, H. N. Quigley.

Flowers and decorations George H. May, L. B. King, L. H. Flocken, F. E. Blake, Wallace Wilson, H. Irey, John Cochert.

Grounds and seats J. F. Apt, H. A. Martin, O. Wollenweber, M. Lawrence, Wm. Mereness.

Program R. Horn, W. H. McClure, J. P. McNeal, W. E. Scofield, M. Clary.

Invitations—O. W. Weeks, C. J. Nichols, James W. McMurray.

A. H. Kling was chosen as chairman of the day and O. A. Busard as grand marshal. Dr. A. E. Smith will deliver the memorial address.

It was decided not to ask the citizens to contribute toward the expenses of the occasion, as there is ample money in the treasury to defray all the expenses to be incurred.

The sub committees are requested to meet at once, organize and get their work under way. They are also to meet with the arrangements committee at its next meeting Tuesday evening at the same place the meeting was held Tuesday evening.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. and of the W. R. C. are requested to appoint committees to confer with the arrangements committee next evening.

TO RICHWOOD

The Remains of Mrs. Sophia Tyler Were Taken.

The death of Mrs. Sophia Tyler occurred at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at her home on Columbia street. She had been ill of consumption.

Mrs. Tyler was thirty-two years of age, and was born in Hocking county, August 25, 1870. She is survived by her husband.

The funeral was held at 9 o'clock Friday morning at the residence. The remains were taken to Richwood for interment.

A son was born Tuesday night to Mr. and Mrs Ray Schultz of north Park street.

THRILLING RUNAWAY.

One Is Witnessed on Church Street. Much Damage Done.

When the Central fire department made its dash Thursday afternoon to the Sharpless fire, in response to a still alarm, a horse attached to a phaeton belonging to John Gruder and standing on the Church street side of the Meyer Court company's wholesale grocery, was frightened by the hook and ladder wagon. The animal started east on Church street and quickly demolished the phaeton by colliding with a dray. Being hampered by the weight which the frightened horse dragged with him it fell in making the turn south into State street, and was badly injured by striking a heavy curb stone, the force of the fall being sufficient to dislodge the stone. Another dash was made to the top of the hill on south State street, where it fell again, after stripping all the harness off.

The horse was caught on the Green Camp pike an hour later.

CITIZEN OF LARUE

Will Move to This City in the Near Future, Having Purchased a Photograph Gallery.

WHICH IS LONG ESTABLISHED HERE

A Number of Deaths Occur In the Village During the Past Week—Mr. Taylor Purchases a Fine Driving Horse: Also a Telephone Company's Plant.

Larue, May 10.—Mr and Mrs Eugene Smith, Mrs. J Smith and little Violas Delander spent Sunday with relatives at Marseilles.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fausnaugh, Sunday morning, a daughter.

Rev. J. A. Sutton attended the quarterly meeting at Little Wyandot last Saturday and Sunday, returning home Sunday noon. In the afternoon he preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. James Mustaine, whose death occurred early Saturday morning. Her age was seventy-nine years. She left a husband and one daughter to mourn her loss.

Seventy-seven tickets to different parties, to Bellefontaine to attend the G. A. R. encampment, were sold by the local agent of this place Tuesday morning.

The funeral of Mrs. Rebecca Hole, whose death occurred at her home in Kenton last Saturday evening, was held at the F. B. church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. J. A. Sutton officiating. Interment was made in the new cemetery north of town.

Mr. J. A. Williams of Tiffin was at this place Tuesday on business.

The Reading club was entertained at the home of Mrs Hesser, Tuesday afternoon. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, and a splendid program was rendered.

Mrs. Chenot has gone to Versailles to visit friends.

Colonel A. H. Brown is visiting at the home of his son, E. S. Brown of north High street.

Mr. E. Howser of Caledonia has gone into partnership with W. H. Sprague in the meat business.

W. A. Johnson is erecting a new dwelling house for Mr. J. Shaw.

W. F. Griffin was at Scott Town the latter part of the week, looking after the new telephone system which will give the Scott Town exchange about twenty-five new subscribers.

Miss Laura Bergland, who has been attending business college at Columbus, is here visiting her brothers.

G. A. L. Markwith received word Thursday morning of the death of his brother, which occurred at his home in Toledo. Mr and Mrs. Markwith will attend the funeral, which will be held at his old home at Abbotsville this afternoon.

The council met at its hall Monday evening, and the resignation of John Benson as marshal was tendered. Mr. David Lamb was appointed to fill the place.

Al Patrick has moved his family from the Miller property to the John Drake property on High street. Al Sears has moved his family from the Drake property to his new home in the east part of town.

Mrs. Joseph Miller will sail for Germany May 28, and make a lengthy visit with her parents and relatives, leaving this place the 22d instant.

The death of Mrs. William Lamb occurred at her home early Thursday morning, she having been an invalid for over four years. She was about forty years old, and leaves a husband and four children.

Rev. I. S. Newcomb is at Harpster this week.

The little children of Rev. Mr. Kohr who have been having a siege of scarletina, are both better.

Milo Taylor purchased a fine driving horse this week; also the LaRue Telephone company's plant.

Mr. H. P. Baker will move his family to Marion about June 1, having purchased the Moore gallery.

J. C. Johnston of Marion was here the last of the week seeing after his farm.

Seed Potatoes.

I have placed my stock of fine potatoes on sale at Lewis' grocery store, Marion, Ohio. Carman No. 3 and Sir Walter Raleigh. Remember I guarantee the seed pure and true to name. Don't fail to plant these two famous yielders. John Bain. 50-wk-t2

GOOD BIG VERDICT

William F. Maxwell, Who Is Hit with a Bundle of Papers Thrown from a Train

GETS TWO THOUSAND DAMAGES

Village of Bloomfield Suffers a Five Thousand Dollar Fire Loss—Cardington Man Taken to the Workhouse—An Old Violin Found In Old Richland.

Cardington, May 10.—Frank Martin and Harry Shunk were in Marion Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Gregory and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Singer were at Marion Monday attending the Wallace show.

Mr. Gilead expects to have a band of its own in the near future.

Mrs. Catharine Campbell, aged seventy-two years, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. B. H. Price, near Pulaskiville.

Wm Tabor, who was well known in this county, died at his home in Edison Monday morning, aged eighty-one years. The funeral was held at the M. E. church in that place Wednesday, and interment was made at Quakerdom.

Rev. J. T. Lewis of Marion was at Mt. Gilead Wednesday and preached the funeral sermon over the remains of Barkley Winget.

The case of Wm. F. Maxwell against the American Express company was decided last week. The jury returned a verdict for $2,000 for plaintiff. Mr. Maxwell was crippled at Cardington a year ago by being hit with a bundle of papers as it was thrown from a Big Four fast train. He brought suit against the company for $10,000.

D. H. Lincoln of Marion was in Mt. Gilead on business Monday.

The village of Bloomfield, in the southeastern part of this county, was visited by fire Thursday morning of last week. Several fine farm residences were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

Verdie J. McKee of Iberia was in Marion, Monday.

Mrs. James Noble and her two children, Otie and Maggie, of Marion drove to Pulaskiville Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Catharine Campbell, Mrs. Noble's mother.

Mrs. S. R. Rauhauser of Marion was in Bloominggrove last week.

Martin Adams and family of Marion county were visiting Edison friends Sunday.

Preston W. Heacock of Columbus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Heacock of Richland township, has been seriously ill.

Charles Russell was taken to the Columbus workhouse Monday by Marshal Dennis. A month ago young Russell pilfered a horse collar from H. C. Long's harness shop and sold it to a farmer for a dollar. He was located Monday in Galion, where he had been hiding since April 9. On Tuesday he was fined $25 and costs, which he was unable to pay. He was given sixty-two days in the workhouse.

Frank Rice of Marion was in Cardington Sunday.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rogers of Richland township.

Saturday August Weise of Richland township brought a queer looking violin to Cardington for repairs. When taken apart there was found on the inside the following inscription: "The 22d of September. The year 1727. Made in Paris." Mr. Weise purchased it many years ago at the sale of the effects of the late Dr. Devore of Claridon township.

Miss Ora Spaulding of Marion was the guest of Miss Teressa Speng of Ashley Thursday and Friday of last week.

D. M. White and L. W. Wilson of Climax were visitors in Marion Sunday.

EX-GOVERNOR FOSTER

Files a Petition In Voluntary Bankruptcy Wednesday.

Toledo, O., May 9.—Ex-Governor Chas. Foster appeared personally in United States court Wednesday afternoon and filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities are given as $717,008.31 and his assets as nil. Governor Foster was secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, and failed in business during the hard times.

Probate Court.

Barbara Kling and W. L. Warner, executors of the will of George H. Kling, deceased, have filed in probate court their third account.

John F. Harriman, administrator of the estate of Lydia A. Harriman, deceased, has filed in probate court, his fourth and final account.

Oren C. Markey and Bessie Melvin, Russell Leaverton and Clara Ritter have been licensed to marry.

George F. Michel and Grace M. Donithen have been licensed to marry.

The last will and testament of Henry Falke has been submitted to probate and record. Philip Bauer has been appointed executor of the will.

Marshall Markey and Fred E. Guthery, administrators of the estate of John Markey, deceased, have filed their fifth account. The hearing was assigned for June 4.

Christian F. Koehler, executor of the will of Rosa Ackfa, deceased, has filed his first and final account.

James M. Monnett, guardian of Jackson Markey, has filed his first account.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

Is Enjoyed by the People of Kirkpatrick Saturday Night.

Kirkpatrick, May 10.—The people of Kirkpatrick and vicinity were accorded a treat on Saturday evening, May 4, at the M. E. church, when Rev. Jos Callister gave his illustrated lecture on the Isle of Man, or the "Manx Nation," as it was termed by the lecturer.

A large audience assembled to hear about and see the land which has received so much prominence through the writings of Hall Caine, the celebrated novelist, and Tom Brown, the Manx poet.

Both men are authorities on Manx history, customs and dialect. Tom Brown, among Manxmen, ranks higher than Hall Caine as a literary writer; while among Englishmen he is classed with John Ruskin as a prose writer and with Lord Tennyson as a poet.

The island's harbors, bays and coves are beautiful. The water boats and rocks seemed so real that one might imagine himself to be looking at the actual scenery with the salt waves dashing on the shores and gurgling amid the rocks.

The glens, rivers and waterfalls were vividly portrayed on the curtain, with incidents and legends related by the speaker to instruct and amuse the audience in their stereoptical rambles in the land which Julius Caesar called "Mona" when sailing in the Irish sea.

The Isle of Man, until recent years, was almost unknown to those living on this side of the Atlantic, but now many tourists to Europe include the Isle of Man in their rambles and have been surprised to find such a variety of scenery on an island that embraces only 209 square miles or 140,000 acres.

AGOSTA BRIEFS.

Happenings In the Little Village to the West.

Agosta, May 10. — Sherman Southwick, residing one and one-half miles north of Agosta, is seriously ill of the measles, as is also the rest of his family.

Perry Imbody will leave shortly for Anderson, Indiana, where he has secured a position on a trolley line.

Myron Rustler is suffering from a severe attack of the mumps.

An addition is to be built to the Agosta M. E. church.

Lee Ransbottom of Morral attended the commencement last Friday evening.

Farmers are beginning to plant corn.

John Kern of Michigan is visiting with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carey.

The new Bloomington school board met in regular session last Tuesday, but, owing to the absence of some members, the meeting was adjourned.

Quite a number of people from this vicinity attended the Wallace show at Marion Monday.

Lewis Reardon of Espyville was in Agosta yesterday on business.

Gurley Notes.

Gurley, May 10.—Joseph Davis of Marion was visiting relatives here Monday.

J. S. Goodnow was in the neighborhood on business Monday.

Lee Ransbottom of Morral was visiting friends here a few days last week.

Benj. Marks of Espyville is building an addition to his residence.

A number of local citizens attended the commencement exercises at Agosta last Friday evening.

Gus Lavisi is suffering from the mumps.

The little son of Roy Needles is quite sick.

Mrs. A. Boblenz is still sick and does not improve very rapidly.

Mr. Axton's little daughter is now convalescent.

Several families here were in attendance at the circus last Monday.

Walter Wyburn of Dixon, Tennessee, is in the city on business.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

A Flurry in Foulard Silks.

Two hundred yards by express. The most artistic designs of the season in 24 inch Foulards, in Old Rose, Reseda, Navy, Delf Blue and Black and White,

59c

Do not delay if you wish to see them. They are in half pieces, can be sold in any length.

For Waists,
For Dresses,
For Children's Wear.

Warner & Edwards

ARK PRICES

and really reliable goods are the drawing prices for this store, and greater numbers are buying here than ever before.

12 qt. Chamber Pails	25c
10 qt. Tinpails	10c
Set Mrs. Potts' Nickle Plated Irons	69c
Sprinkling Cans	20c
Extra large Willow Clothes Basket	75c
Extra heavy Tin Wash Boiler	75c
Ice Cream Freezers	$1.29
Wood Faucets	3c
17 in. Wood Spoons	3c
1 pound Coffee Mills	25c
Alarm Clocks	69c

Name the article—we have it.

THE ARK,

143 South Main St.

J. B. LAYTON, - - - Prop'r.

Terry's Complete List for Saturday.

Strawberries, green beans, green peas, cucumbers, onions, radishes, lettuce, new potatoes, fancy pineapples, oranges, Ben Davis apples, tomatoes, ripe bananas, Florida celery, 7 pounds prunes 25c, 3 cans tomatoes 25c, 3 cans corn 25c, and also 5c canned corn. 'Phone 185. D. A. Terry, 148 north State street.

MEET ME AT FRANKS

EVERY READY-MADE SUIT in the store MUST BE SOLD.

WE looked over the Suits this morning and found by actual count that we had 133 Suits in stock. Too many, we know. They must be reduced. We never carry Suits from one season to another and this season will be no exception. Price cutting will be resorted to, not the ordinary imaginable kinds you read about daily, but instead SUITS FOR HALF REGULAR RETAIL PRICE AND IN MANY INSTANCES SUITS FOR HALF REGULAR WHOLESALE COST. The Suits are divided into five lots and are as follows:—

Suits that sold as high as $12.50 now $5.00. Suits that sold up to $22.50 now $10.

Suits that sold as high as $18.00 now $7.50. Suits that sold up to $30 now $12.50.

12 Choice Suits that sold as high as $35.00 now $15.00.

The Sale starts Friday morning—Suits will be altered without extra charge. No suit will be laid away unless a deposit of one half the amount is made. We have sold suits for many years but have never before made such surprising reductions as now. In the $12.50 lot are beautiful black broadcloth suits, also the very finest colored venetian and cheviot suits. They are duplicates of early $30 00 numbers. In the $7.50 and $10.00 lots are many brilliantine suits which are needed now.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

—THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE—

Wash Dress Goods.

We are particularly anxious that every lady in the county should see our lines of New Wash Dress Goods. It is a sight that is worth going miles to see—the exhibit being the largest ever shown at this or any other store in Marion. Then there are some very extra values that can only be found here.

1000 yards Corded Dimity in an extra good quality and very pretty, new colors and figures at..... **5c**

A handsome Dimity as sheer and dainty as the regular 25c ones sold at other stores. We show it in about 50 different styles at..... **15c**

Karah Pougee—a fine cotton material with all the luster of the finest silk, can't be told from a foulard silk at $1.00. Our price is..... **29c**

Silk Chambrays—a silk material that will wash like muslin and yet have all the crisp, freshness of the finest silks. They are 30 inches wide and..... **50c**

Best qualities Fine Waist and Dress Ginghams at 10, 15 and 25c.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Part Two.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XVI. NO. 50. MARION OHIO, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DESERTER.

BY ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

Copyright, 1901, by Eliza Archard Conner.

Lack of conscience is the chief cause of the troubles in this world. It was that primarily, seconded afterward by the love of drink, that drove Howard Benson forward to the end he brought on himself. His seems to have been a case of arrested development of the moral faculties, that highest and best part of the man, which comes to maturity latest and makes the man upright, honest, truthful and regardful of the rights of others. Benson had all the other qualities needed for a successful, even brilliant, career. Intellectually he was generously, almost richly, endowed. He had an intuitive grasp of things, an excellent memory, a gift of expression beyond most. Physically he was healthy, handsome and powerful, with the strength and endurance of a young animal. His parents were well to do and gave him every advantage of education, which he availed himself of intellectually because he could not help himself. But in the kindlier, nobler emotions he was strangely stunted and dwarfed. He was a fascinating companion when his temper was not aroused, but that was gloomy and domineering even in his boyhood. It was contradictory as well, keeping in a constant state of opposition to the wishes of those associated with him. Whatever they desired him

Hunted him out of a low drinking den.

not to do that he gloried in straightway going off and doing. That code of prohibitory bringing up for children which consists chiefly of don'ts, "don't do this" and "you shall not do that," was even more than ordinarily unsuccessful with this wayward boy. He was expelled from one school after another for quarreling, fighting and getting the worse for liquor.

His habits of intoxication were formed in the first place because his mother had particularly warned him against alcohol and adjured him to refrain from starting in with it. That was enough. The same week he indulged in his first spree. It was a pity for the youth, for he loved his mother, and he had generous impulses. Passions he had at all times, affections spasmodically.

The last school he attended was a military academy to which he had been sent in the hope that its heavy physical exercises and severe discipline would straighten him out. He remained there a year, in spite of himself, and was, as usual, ignominiously dismissed. He was then 20, morally a child, physically and mentally a strong, full grown man. He had been sent home from half a dozen schools in disgrace. The terrible habit of indulgence in drink was even then fixed on him.

In his best moments he was ambitious to win for himself the high position he felt his powers entitled him to reach, but that ambition was never strong enough or steady enough to hold him back from the gratification of any momentary desire, whatever it might be. He lived to indulge himself in whatever he wanted, if he could get it. One day, in a fit of contrition after a drinking bout, he joined the army. The natural bent of his mind inclined toward army life, some of the training at the military school had soaked into him in spite of himself, and the new scenes surrounding him saved him from himself and kept him steady awhile. The war with Spain was proclaimed two years after his enlistment, and he was one of those who had the luck and the glory of going to Cuba. Benson belonged to a regiment of artillery, and it was his luck to take part in an important movement that resulted in a victory for the Americans. In the reports of the movement Benson was mentioned by name for his skill and courage in assisting to get a gun in position under heavy fire. It pleased him and fired his ambition yet more. With his education, his intellectual and social qualities, hope whispered that under the new rules of promotion from the ranks there was before him a career worthy of any man. In consequence of his gallantry he was promoted at once and became a sergeant of artillery. There was incessant activity in Cuba, and it suited him and kept him out of mischief.

This was the best period of Benson's life. The war in Cuba ended, and the regiment was ordered home, where a brief rest and furlough were permitted to the men. Though needed, they proved the demoralization of Benson. He lapsed into his old habits. The next month was ordered to Manila suddenly. Benson's comrades hunted him, bewildered, out of a low drinking den and doused him with cold water till they sobered him sufficiently to appear in his place before the regiment left for San Francisco. When they reached Frisco, they, with others, were embarked on the Pacific, awaiting transportation to the Philippines.

It is possible that even then Benson might have got the better of his evil nature if the regiment had not been delayed so long in the California metropolis. Discipline in a temporary camp is necessarily somewhat lax, and it happened to be especially lax just at that time in Benson's regiment. San Francisco hospitality is on a generous scale. Benson had already got himself reprimanded and threatened with reduction to the ranks before they left the Presidio.

From that time his good angel deserted him apparently, left him to go his ways to the lowest depths he could reach and to the end as swiftly as possible. Perhaps, after all, that was the only way to bring him to himself. Benson became surly and careless. There was trouble with him on the way to Manila. Still, as a soldier and as a gunner he was so capable, so much beyond his fellows, that his superiors as far as possible turned a blind eye on his sins against discipline. Cases of commission being more numerous than those of omission.

If any man wishes to go the down hill road, he can find it anywhere, no doubt. But in Manila there are novel ways of going it than in most other places. Benson found at least half a dozen of these ways at once and took turns traveling them. If the regiment had been ordered at once out on firing line, he might still have not rushed upon the final catastrophe of his evil destiny. But an invisible helping hands are reached down to help a man who is climbing, so are they likewise stretched upward to grasp his garments and draw him downward to death. The regiment camped and waited in Manilla. Benson was a fighter by nature loving the excitement of battle, the grim loading of the guns, the tense, merciless precision of sighting it to kill, the thunder, the smoke, the death dealing shatterment of the shell.

But loafing brought out the worst in him, and the worst of Benson was nearly as bad as could be. In his hours off duty and when he could steal from camp he became a haunter of the nipa hut settlements, an actor in scenes of the least creditable chapters of the soldier's life in Manila, a chapter which remains and will remain unwritten. He made the acquaintance of the cigarette making women of the factories, became one of their familiars, learning to eat their food and drink the villainous intoxicant common among the natives. For his birthright of dignity and clean blood and natural superiority as a white man he cared not a whit. He seemed to glory in dragging it all in the dirt.

At last he actually married one of the Tagalo women, going with her to her home, sitting upon the ground with Tagalo house servants and hostlers, eating with his fingers the food of rice, fish, crabs and shrimps. After that his comrades ceased to speak to him except when they were obliged to. This angered him, and he became outrageous. He was found upon the street one night after hours intoxicated and disorderly and was arrested and taken to the guardhouse, and he was sentenced to a brief term in the military prison. After that his superior officers had no more hopes of him. They ordered the chevrons stripped from his sleeves, degraded him to the ranks.

The day after his release from prison he was absent at roll call. He was never seen alive by any of his former comrades again. He dropped out silently and mysteriously as if he had been suddenly made invisible and taken up into the clouds. A guard was sent to the nipa hut settlement that was his favorite haunt. His Tagalo wife professed utter ignorance of his whereabouts. It was observed, however, that she, too, disappeared after a few days. It was mysterious. A watch was set upon all outgoing steamers lest the pair should attempt to leave the island. It was in vain. No trace of the deserter, for that was what he now was, could be found. It was thought he was still in the Island of Luzon, however, unless he had been able to get away in one of the Chinese sailboats that were believed to drive a profitable trade smuggling arms and ammunition to the insurgents. At any rate the search for him was dropped as of no avail, and he was left to his own evil devices. But the curiosity and wonder as to what had become of him did not die out. At length a weird rumor spread concerning him. It seemed to be merely an impression in the air at first and wordless. Then it fastened itself upon men's minds and grew there till they finally talked of it in subdued tones at first, then aloud before all men. The story was that Benson had deserted his country's flag and gone over to the army of Aguinaldo. His name was held up to general execration; his comrades cursed him solemnly and awfully. Verily it would have fared ill with him if they had seen him then. Any one of them would have shot him on sight, like a mad dog. Gradually, whether from prisoners' stories or from mere conjecture in their own minds or both, the men reached finally that his Tagalo wife and her relatives some of these soldiers in the insurrecto army, had induced Benson to take this step, first putting him into such a state of intoxication that he was not conscious of himself. A commission as captain in the insurgent army had been put before him as bribe, and he had been smuggled into the camp of Aguinaldo through byways of jungle and mountain known only to the natives. It was notorious that the Tagalos were most of them lukewarm and some with the insurgent army even while professing to be most faithful adherents and "amigos" of the Americans. It was known that in some cases the very servants in the houses of American officers were secret spies for the insurrectos and in communication with them.

Say, the ball of talk once set rolling, even blacker whisperings got afloat on the air. On the night first Benson disappeared the story went that a civilian in a house overlooking a Tagalo settlement on the edge of the bay heard exactly at a quarter past 9 a sudden whistle from one of the huts. Instantly 15 or 20 dusky forms emerged from the Tagalo houses with heavy packages in their arms and waist, these down to the water. Small boats that seemed suddenly to have come up from the bottom of the sea received the parcels, whatever they were, and at most instantly disappeared in the darkness. The civilian put his head out of the window toward the street and whistled and called for the American guard, but not a soldier seemed to be within a mile. After the boats had got off safely with their load, whatever it was—ammunition and supplies for the insurgents, the civilian thought—he heard after all the measured tramp of the night watch, but it came not near the hut colony. It was as though the guard remained away for a purpose—naturally, that of letting the natives finish their smuggling work unmolested.

"I'd stake my life that guard had been well fixed," said the civilian.

It was that night Benson disappeared, but the civilian's story was not known to his comrades till later.

The most terrible part of the story concerning Benson was that it was true. He had done the last, lowest, whitest thing a man and a soldier can do—deserted his country's defenders and gone over to the army of her enemy. His Tagalo wife and the insurgent agents, her brother and uncle, exerted their influence over him at the best possible time for themselves and the worst for him, while he was still inflamed with anger with his superiors for degrading him and sending him to the military prison. With this feeling upon him, sullen and vindictive, the innate desperate recklessness of the man impelling him, as always, to throw over everything, even his whole future well being, to gratify the whim of the moment, he took the fatal step that closed against him forever the gates of home and country and left him a vagabond and an outlaw. He did not do it in his sober senses, however—that much in palliation of his crime. His mental faculties were drugged beyond the point of reasoning or perceiving clearly when his body moved mechanically out of his wife's nipa house and across the sand to the insurrecto smuggling boat.

Yet once more his comrades beheld the body that mechanically walked across the sand to the Filipino boat that night.

Months afterward, half a year it must have been, the artillery regiment to which Benson had belonged was ordered to take part in a movement in the western part of the island. They were transported around by water, part of the men upon a gunboat, the rest upon a cruiser, the gunboat taking the lead as they steamed into a bay where the insurgents held a strong position.

The gunboat opened fire on the Filipinos. It was replied to at once by a "boom boom" of cannon that shook the earth. The insurrectos had evidently mounted a modern Spanish gun on shore. A shell burst no more than 50 feet in front of the gunboat. The cruiser then opened fire on the enemy, pouring shot after shot at their gun, the works of which could be picked out with a field glass. A shell from the shore ricochetted across the bay. From the cruiser they marked its course by the fountains of water it threw up like the spoutings of a whale, and "boom boom" came the great thunders again. But ahead of the sound something flashed lightninglike toward the cruiser, struck her masts, glanced downward and fell into the sea with a hiss like the laugh of a mighty demon. It was the shell that ricochetted across the water. The affair was getting hot.

Not many men comparatively, even in the American army, were capable of such accurate marksmanship. The artillerists on board the cruiser and the gunboat knew only one.

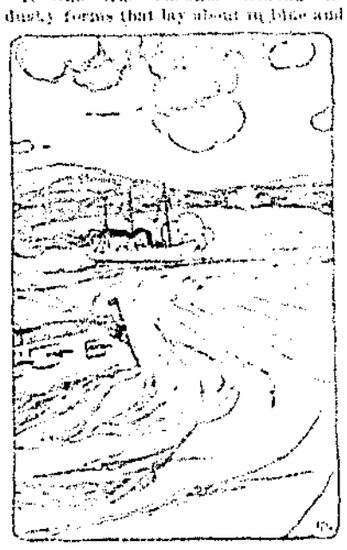
The cruiser steamed closer to render assistance to the smaller craft. She advanced so near to the shore that she was not more than half a mile from the Filipino gun that was so ably served. The regimental band of the artillerists was aboard the cruiser. As she steamed gallantly to the aid of the gunboat the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." No one who has not heard it afar from home, among strangers of alien race and life, can know the effect the music of "The Star Spangled Banner" has on an American. Inspiring, spirited, thrilling him to his heart's core with enthusiasm, carrying thronging back to him memories of home, the dear and beautiful flag of a country this day blessed above all others, its sound would bring him back from the valley of the shadow of death.

The music could be plainly heard on shore, and its effect seemed to be to redouble the frequency and accuracy of the enemy's fire. Nine hits, hence, been the Spanish shells darted from the mouth of the gun on the shore. For two hours there was a hot time in Paraguana bay, the battle its waters had ever witnessed. The insurgent marksmanship seemed to be more accurate than even that of the Americans. But it was one gun against three, and the Filipino defense was hopeless. A shot from the cruiser at length dismantled the insurgent cannon and left it useless. It replied no more to defiant thunders to the fire of the two naval vessels. Their ammunition gone, their cannon dismantled, the insurgents at once pursued their usual line of military tactics and took to their heels and sped away in the jungle, out of sight and sound of the Americans, leaving their dead unburied behind them.

Two boats full of armed men put off from the American ships and made a landing in front of the abandoned insurgent works. The gun that had done such execution was the central point of interest. It lay there, a grim steel giant, knocked out, upturned and helpless. Near it were several dead bodies. These the Americans laid in the insurgent trenches and covered with earth. An exclamation from one of the burying squad caused every man to turn in his direction.

"Great heavens, boys, here's Ben Benson!"

It was true enough. Among the dusky forms that lay about in blue and



The gunboat opened fire on the Filipinos.

white striped clothing was that of a white man, an American. He was shot all to pieces, almost beyond recognition, yet those who had been familiar with him in the old days knew beyond doubting that it was Benson. Upon the body, torn and blackened with powder, were the tatters of a Filipino captain's uniform.

A patriotic, mighty wrath seized hold upon those who had been his comrades, even as he lay dead and horribly mutilated before them. The savage instinct to put indignity upon the body of the traitor rose for a moment within them and struggled for expression, but they were men, white men, and they repressed it. They were white men. Noblesse oblige.

They lifted the dead deserter to bury him in the trench with his dusky comrades. As they did so a man crawled out from the jungle near them, solemnly waving upon the end of a bamboo cane a white handkerchief much the worse for use. He was a white man, a Spanish sublieutenant, who had been prisoner with the insurgent army and had managed to dodge those that guarded him in the confusion of their sudden leavetaking. For a year he had been captive with the Filipinos. They had forced him at the bayonet point to do the most menial tasks for them, their cooking, washing and water carrying—him, a gentleman and an officer of the royal army of Spain. Repeatedly his relatives had sought his release. They had even so far demeaned themselves as to send to Aguinaldo a petition signed by leading citizens of Manila, humbly begging that the Spanish lieutenant and several brother officers held captive with him might be liberated, since Spain was no longer at war with the Filipinos. But Aguinaldo laughed in the face of the officers while he dictated to his secretary an answer to the honorable gentlemen who begged him to release the prisoners. He replied to the petitioners that he kissed their hands, but he couldn't do it. Spain had handed over the Filipino war to the Americans. While he was deeply pained to do it, he would therefore keep the Spanish officers prisoners till the Americans either took them by force of arms or obtained their release by treaty of peace.

The Spaniard was so glad to get away that he shed tears of joy.

"Did you know this fellow?" asked a soldier, touching with his foot the body of Benson. The officer looked at it.

"Ah, he, the deserter Americano! He was Aguinaldo's captain of artillery here. A fighter he was, but a bad man, with a temper of el diablo. They were all afraid of him. [illegible] made him crazy, a wild man, to [illegible]ion los Estados Unidos. A little Tagalo boy, son of an insurgent officer, was musical. He played many airs upon his mandolin. When he once heard a composition musical, he could imitate it, and he delighted to play the 'Het Time In the Old Town Tonight' and 'I Don't Care If You Never Come Back' and other music military he had heard in Manila from the bands and soldiers. After-guess there. Once the boy took his mandolin and climbed a little tree above Captain Benson's tent, the deserter American there. He captain did not see the boy, did not know he was there until he began to play your National air, the 'Banner Star Spangle' you, that with it. The captain jumped to his feet and looked as though he thought some friend was there to torment him by giving out on the air the notes of 'your Banner Star Spangle.' He saw the Tagalo boy in the tree. He could reach the child with his hands, and he caught him and pulled him down, swearing terribly. He shook the boy till his belt of the instrument was loosed so that it fell to the ground. Then he gave the boy a cuff that sent him away howling and stamped upon the mandolin and ground it to pieces. He acted like a man possessed by a devil."

The Spaniard told further how Benson met his death that day. The deserter himself trained the heaviest cannon on the American warships and sighted it for every shot. He vowed he would send them both to the bottom of Paraguana bay, and he came near making good his threat. When the cruiser steamed to the assistance of the gunboat, the insurgents could see plainly the men upon her decks. They could hear the music played by her band. Suddenly the notes of the national air, "The Star Spangled Banner," came pealing across the water, shrill, clear and sweet, from the silver cornet Benson reincarnated so well.

What memories must have come surging over his soul in that moment! He saw himself, first sergeant in the coach artillery regiment of the service, on dress parade with his comrades, facing the Lunetta at sunset, while the regimental band, one of the best in the whole army, made music for the throng of gayly dressed ladies and officers in carriages who gathered to hear. Every evening, just as the sun dropped below the horizon, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," while all men, Americans, Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen, all but Spaniards, took off their hats and stood in silence, reluctant tribute of patriotism and of the respect paid to a great nation, his own nation, that he had repudiated and disowned!

The music seemed to madden him, the Spaniard said. He sprang to his

"Senor capitan, it is death if you stand there."

feet, uttering frightful blasphemies. They were in English, but they made those about him shiver. He began loading and firing the great 9 inch gun as rapidly as he could. He ran to the spot most exposed to the American fire and stood there, shouting orders to his men. The other officers remonstrated with him.

"Senor capitan," they said, "it is death if you stand there." His only answer was an imprecation in English, and he did not move. He certainly seemed to be seeking death, the Spanish officer thought. Finally a shell from the cruiser exploded near him. Its fragments tore his body asunder and gave him the death he craved.

And death was kind.

Cozy Tearoom.

A Japanese tearoom may be made by covering the walls two-thirds up with matting, topped by a narrow shelf entirely around the room, says The Ladies' Home Journal.

Above the shelf fill in with Japanese prints of coarse fabric nicely decorated. Cover the ceiling with Japanese paper crossed with bamboo. Suspend several Japanese lanterns. Cover the floor with matting harmonizing with the wall. Dainty bamboo chairs and bamboo stools should be placed here and there. On a table in the center of the room have a tea set.

A service can be purchased from any of the larger Japanese stores. Cover the windows with the Japanese mat curtains, inside of which put Japanese silk curtains daintily festooned. Dark blue or red may be the prevailing color of the room. If you select red, have the table and chairs black.

Value of Space Between Houses.

Where building sites are not expensive the houses should be built separate from neighboring ones, although such a plan renders the rooms liable to be affected speedily by changes of the outside temperature. The small, isolated homes of our country regions and villages are much more healthful than the crowded tenements or apartments of the cities, because the home standing by itself receives more sunlight and fresh air, and being free from contact with others it is less likely to have its inmates receive infection.

Strange Bull-Fight

Toreador Conquers Fierce Bovine Without Aid of Weapon

Madrid has experienced a new sensation. It is in connection with its time honored bullfights, and a toreador who conquers bulls with the gleam of his eye instead of the thrust of a sword is at present the popular hero.

Two bulls had already been killed in the old way, when the attendants rolled in a sickly calf white coat, which they placed in the center of the arena.

At the sight of it Don Tancredo curled the ends of a tall, thin nose, dark of eye and hair, yellow of skin like most southern Spaniards.

He was dressed entirely in white—white tights, shoes and cloak. From his big white hat, set far back, hung white cotton plumes waved.

After inserting the imprecisal trifle he dropped his cloak and turned

THE BULL SUSPECTED NOTHING

out his pockets to show that he had no arms concealed about him, not even a revolver.

Then the director of the performance walked all around him, sounding his body and limbs for armor. None suspected that he might have a coat of mail under his innocent looking clothes.

That over, Don Tancredo donned his cloak again, and, after bowing all around, now, with click of moving bolts, the massive oak gate opened, and a black bull jumped into view amid "ah's" of admiration from everybody but Don Tancredo.

The bull was undoubtedly a powerful, ferocious animal, but it would have been foolish to overlook that at the same time he was wise or at least cautious.

The animal was splendidly proportioned and must have weighed in the neighborhood of a ton. His sharp, curved horns stood out about a yard from his powerful head, and between them nestled a bunch of flowers, fashioned with gay ribbons that floated down his shining back.

Immediately half a dozen agitators attached with red rags toward the bull, who began dancing about fiercely, endeavoring to "spit" the offenders, whereby several reckless fellows were obliged to leap the tall stockade, while others sought shelter in the arcaded niches.

Seeing himself foiled, the bull then charged upon a banderillo, who, with catlike agility, jumped on his back, planting two arrows between his shoulders while holding on to the horns, and before the bewildered beast could realize what was being done with him his tormentor stood panting in the outer ring.

With him all the rest of the matadore's regular helpmates vanished, and the bull and Don Tancredo were alone.

While the latter maintained his wonderful immobility and composure, the bull lashed himself into a fine frenzy. He bellowed with rage and, tail in air, tore the ground with his feet.

Then, kicking up sand in large quantities and steaming at the nose, he bowed his head to the ground and pointed his horns toward the foe, of whom, being busy chasing his minor tormentors about, he had not caught sight up to then.

Seeing him and starting off in a cloud of sand was the work of a single moment.

The whole house stood on tiptoe. Men trembled, and women held their breath.

The end couldn't be more than ten seconds off.

Every face was turned upon Don Tancredo, but in his long body there wasn't a quiver; his bronze head and sinewy neck stood forth straight and bold as if carved in stone.

"Watch his eyes!" cried a woman.

Cruel, steady eyes they were, and, with the bull coming and going to them, they appeared to grow brighter and brighter.

When the bull was only eight or nine feet from his elected victim, Tancredo turned his gleaming eyes full upon him.

Then, as before, the great orbs were the only things that moved in the rest white robed figure, and in them was a strange, uncanny look, a look like that of the "lionati," at which the African shortgrass fell.

The bull suddenly stopped short in his violent onslaught and instead of thrusting up his horns to play ball with the fearless intruder lowered his head to escape the disquieting stare of Don Tancredo's eyes.

The hypnotism, or whatever he is, wouldn't let him off so easily though.

Maintaining his statuelike attitude with almost superhuman nerve, he followed the "toro" with his eyes, while the latter, bewildered and perhaps a little afraid, tried to escape the ordeal by various maneuvers.

His own eyes sought the ground, his defiant tail had gone down a few moments before, and finally, after a deal of sniffing and snorting, he licked Don Tancredo's boots.

As the gate closed behind the defeated bull Don Tancredo stepped from the barrel and prepared to retire, but a popular ovation of unusual character arrested him.

Every man, woman and child in the audience, from royal princess and grandee to the lowest bootblack, rose to his or her feet and showered words of admiration upon him.

BIG OCEAN LINER TRUST.

Number and Value of Ships in Morgan's Latest Deal.

Shipping men in New York say the purchase of the Leyland line is the most important deal in the history of American commerce and predict a speedy absorbing of other freight carrying steamship lines by the Morgans. It has been predicted for months that Mr. Morgan, backed by the combined railroad interests, would speedily bring about a consolidation of steamship lines in a powerful trust for the control of transatlantic traffic.

Although Robert Bacon, spokesman for the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. in the absence of its senior member, refused the other day to confirm the report of the purchase of the Leyland line, there is little or no doubt of its accuracy.

Sixty-three ships, worth a total value of close to $30,000,000, comprise the Leyland line, says the New York World. Most of them are in the transatlantic service between Boston and Liverpool, Boston and London, Portland, Me., and Antwerp, New Orleans and London, New Orleans and Liverpool and Quebec and London. The company also runs steamers from Liverpool to Avonmouth, Italy, Sicily, Malta, Constantinople and the Black sea. It also controls the Indian and Pacific Steamship company and owns a large interest in the Wilson and Furness-Leyland lines, all of which swells the value of its properties to a grand total of $75,000,000.

The Atlantic Transport company has a fleet of 42 ships, with two more building, valued, all told, at $12,000,000. This company operates a transatlantic line between London and New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and works in cooperation with the Pennsylvania railroad. Together the two lines marked for consolidation by the Morgans represent a gigantic value of nearly $100,000,000.

Recently the Leyland line entered into a traffic arrangement with the Illinois Central railroad, which, according to official statements made at the time, did not involve consolidation of financial interests. By the arrangement the Leyland line dispatches four ships each week from New Orleans to European ports in connection with the Illinois Central.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

How a Cooking School Parson Remember Poor Pulpit.

The Rev. Thomas H. Agnew of the Methodist church of Humboldt, near Mattoon, Ills., has been compelled to resign because he denounced from the pulpit the Humboldt Cooking school as "a school for high kicking," says the New York World. The school numbers in its membership the best women of the village.

"She is the most envied cook," said he, "who can kick the highest."

Half the members refused to enter the church, but this did not stop the vocal crusade of the Rev. Mr. Agnew. Finally all the members but five of the withdrew and refused to pay the minister's salary. The trustees then asked for his resignation.

New Danger in Tobacco.

Dr. Heinrich Stern in the course of an article in The Medical Record on "Tobacco as a Factor in Glycosuria" reports that from investigations he learns that while much has been said about the action of nicotine which, as a matter of fact, is decomposed by the heat, the action of carbonic oxide gas arising from tobacco has been neglected. Nausea, gastric catarrh, vertigo and other conditions ascribed to nicotine may be caused by carbonic oxide gas, which produces a not infrequent form of tobacco intoxication.

Automobile Fire Routes For London.

Soon there will be an automobile fire engine whizzing along London streets, says the New York Herald. The fire brigade committee of the London county council has come to the conclusion that the first city of the empire must not lag behind the [illegible] Commander Wells [illegible] car, manufactured by the [illegible] Company of Am[illegible]

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